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SIXPENCE.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"DON." AT THE HAYMARKET.

IT is a pleasant little comedy which Mr. Rudolf Besier has written round his modern Quixote, styled appropriately "Don," and one imagines it ought to secure for Mr. Trench the patronage of that class of playgoers which likes to escape the unpleasanter realities of life in the theatre. It ends happily, despite many alarms and excursions, as not all stories with such a hero might have done. The embarrassments in which the hero involves not himself, but his friends, are often most laughable, and during the play's progress we are introduced to several diverting and sharply differentiated types. That the piece deals with a mere episode, and is consequently very thin, that the episode in question involves a good deal of fuss about what amounts to nothing, may be admitted without discredit to the author's ingenuity. A dramatist who insists on making the action of his play continuous, and while choosing a Quixote for hero, resolves to keep him out of either tragic or farcical complications, imposes on himself severe limitations; he could hardly contrive under these conditions a very elaborate scheme: he was bound to invent a knot which could be easily untied. The virtue of Mr. Besier's newest stage-work consists not in its plot; that is of the very simplest sort, showing the hero, the son of a rector, meddling with a married pair and carrying off a complaining wife to his father's house for protection, and there having to face the husband's wrath. No; the fine feature of the piece is the skill Mr. Besier reveals in individualising his characters and in turning their peculiarities to comic account in their mutual interaction. The temporising disposition of the rector, his wife's valiant champion of her son, the sense of humour with which the boy's sweetheart regards and admires his extravagances, the peppery temper of her soldier-father, the tendency of his wife to laugh at Don's enthusiasms, the hysterical weakness of the girl whom the hero so awkwardly befriends, and the truculence of her husband, who expects worship and obedience from his spouse, are all nicely poised and preserved from first to last. Mr. Besier owes much to his interpreters. They are all good—Mr. Hearn as the rector, Miss Frances Ivor as his wife, Mr. Dawson Milward as the General, and Miss Granville as the heroine's mother, Miss Christine Silver as the silly girl who quits her home. But the best performances are Mr. McKinnel's, Mr. Charles Quartermaine's, and Miss Ellen O'Malley's. The first makes the most in a single scene of the husband's indignation, and avoids letting him seem ridiculous even when he brandishes a pistol. Mr. Quartermaine strikes at once the note of engaging sincerity, and Miss O'Malley's air of indulgent tenderness must be exactly what Mr. Besier wished to suggest.

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HALLEY'S COMET.

(See Illustrations.)

THE fame of Halley's comet is due to two causes almost independent of its brightness—to its long history and to the circumstances under which it became associated with the name of Halley, who discovered, not the comet itself, but its periodic character, thereby furnishing the complete proof of Newton's Law of Gravitation.

The sun is the centre of the Solar System, and the planets revolve about it in their orbits in obedience to a force called "gravitation." Down to the time of Newton, comets were regarded as casual visitors, not belonging to the sun's family and obeying no law. Newton showed that, though they might not belong permanently to the sun, yet when within his influence they obeyed the same laws as did the planets. Some comets are of this casual order. Wandering in space, they accidentally pass near the sun, and for a time become visible from the earth, then passing away again, never to return. But there are others which, by the influence of the greater planets, have been induced to remain with us permanently, revolving in orbits about the sun as the planets do, but with this difference—that whereas the orbits of the planets are nearly circular, those of the comets are very elongated ellipses, with the sun in one focus. Halley's comet is of this type, and is remarkable because it was the first which was recognised to reappear. Edmund Halley, applying Newton's law to the motion of comets, computed the orbits of a large number. He then noticed that three of them, which had been recorded as having appeared in 1531, 1607, and 1682, presented such marked similarities in the paths they traced that he concluded they must be three apparitions of the same comet moving in a very elliptic orbit and completing one revolution every seventy-six years. He predicted, therefore, that this comet would be seen again on its return in 1758. He did not live to see it himself, but, as is well known, it did appear in 1759, and hence became known to posterity as Halley's comet. It went round again and was seen in 1835, and is due back in 1910. Lately the history of this comet has been traced back by Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin, of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and returns have been identified with historical records with certainty as far back as 240 B.C. They have also carried their calculations forward and predict its return to perihelion on April 16, 1910.

A natural question arises. How is it that this comet is seen only once in seventy-six years, and then only for so short a time?

As already stated, it moves in a very elongated ellipse. At aphelion, or its greatest distance from the sun, it is 330 million miles away, or 500 million miles beyond the orbit of Neptune, the outermost of the planets; whilst at perihelion, or least distance from the sun, it approaches to within fifty-four million miles. The comet moves through its orbit with a velocity varying from 50,000 miles a day when farthest from the sun, to the enormous velocity of three million miles a day when nearest the sun. Now the comet is really a small body, and is only visible to us when near perihelion, and, as it moves through this part of its orbit so quickly, it follows that during the greater part of the time it is in the distant parts of its orbit, too faint to be seen even with the most powerful telescopes.

The comet being due to arrive at perihelion in 1910, search was commenced at Greenwich as long ago as December 1907, but without success, on account of its faintness, and photographs obtained in the winter 1908-9 gave no better result. The search was recommenced this autumn, and the first photographs of the region were obtained on Sept. 9, but cloudy weather prevented observations on the following days. On Sept. 12 its discovery at Heidelberg was announced by Dr. Max Wolf, and with the aid of the position given by him, the comet was identified on the photographs taken on Sept. 9. He may possibly have obtained an impression on Aug. 28, but so far the Greenwich photographs may be considered the first ever obtained of Halley's comet.

The observed position of the comet is in close agreement with the place calculated by Messrs. Cowell and Crommelin, and indicates that the comet will pass its perihelion on April 20, 1910. At the date of discovery its brightness was of the 16th magnitude. It was then about 300 million miles away, but is approaching the earth at the rate of three million miles a day, so that it is rapidly becoming brighter. In March it passes behind the sun, and will be visible as a morning star in April and May. Should perihelion passage occur slightly before April 20 the comet will transit across the sun's disc on May 18, and the earth may pass through the extremity of its tail. Toward the end of May it should be a brilliant object in the evening sky, but will be unfavourably placed for observers in the Northern hemisphere.

To go back to the reproduction in our last issue of one of Greenwich Observatory's photographs of the comet, it may be said that, when that particular photograph was taken, the comet was about 300 million miles away. Its tail will not develop until it is very much nearer to the sun.

NEW BLOOD TO THE FORE: THE WINNER OF THE £240 GOLF TOURNAMENT.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, FRANK REYNOLDS.



PROFESSIONALS IN RIVALRY: TOM BALL, WINNER OF THE £240 GOLF TOURNAMENT; AND SKETCHES OF THE PLAY AT WALTON HEATH.

The £240 Golf Tournament, which was held last week at Walton Heath, brought professionals of the old school and professionals of the new school into friendly rivalry. The final was won by Tom Ball, who beat Herd. Tom Ball, who is one of the representatives of the younger school, was born at Hoylake twenty-seven years ago. Formerly, he was engaged at the Disley Golf Club; now he is attached to the West Lancashire Golf Club. In 1906 he tied for the fourteenth place in the open championship; in the following year he was seventh, and last year he was second in the same event. He holds the record for the West Lancashire Golf Club (67). Last year, also, he won the Leeds Challenge Cup; beat Massy in the "News of the World" Tournament; was runner-up in the Turnberry Tournament; and was chosen to play for England against Scotland.



BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

I AM, I believe, one of the few Englishmen who really love and respect Americans; I love that old-world simplicity which makes their minds like ancient crystals. If any shadow cast upon these pages has seemed to fall for a moment between America and myself, it is the fault of neither. It is all Commander Peary's fault. That irritating mariner has succeeded in losing his title to popularity before proving his title to fame. He may or may not have found the North Pole; but it is certain that he has lost all the rest of the planet. But America really has some great qualities, which one can afford to acknowledge now that the modern world has abandoned the absurd pretence that she holds the future of humanity. One of the really fine American elements is this: that, being a democracy, America mentions really interesting things. Things that happen anywhere, in China or Rome or Berlin, are not suppressed because they are bad taste, but printed because they are good copy. Thus (from one point of view) America sometimes seems really more a part of Europe than England.

For instance (I offer a casual challenge), how many of you know that Lombroso has become a Spiritualist? Perhaps the question ought to be divided into two parts. First of all, how many of you know that Lombroso ever became anything, even a newborn babe? How many have heard of Lombroso? Leaving that awful question, it is enough to say that Lombroso did become a new-born babe, and shortly after that a Scientific Materialist; at least, I should think his Materialist philosophy must have been invented at an immature age. But, second, how many of you know that, having been a great Materialist, Professor Lombroso has become a Spiritualist? I read one of Lombroso's books when I was young and strong; and remember that he said something about our iridescent veils and what he could do to them with scissors. He now believes in some most remarkable things which I find set forth very clearly and picturesquely in a popular American periodical—*Hampton's Magazine*. He believes, as do many distinguished men of science, in Eusapia the medium. He believes that a peculiar mystical vapour blows from a particular portion of her head. On other occasions the vapour blows exclusively from her left leg. The wound in Eusapia's head "was caused in early girlhood by a blow of a stewpan or by a fall. Sometimes Eusapia says the one, sometimes the other." What is this lawless and unreasonable emotion within me that makes me hope that it was by a blow of a stewpan?

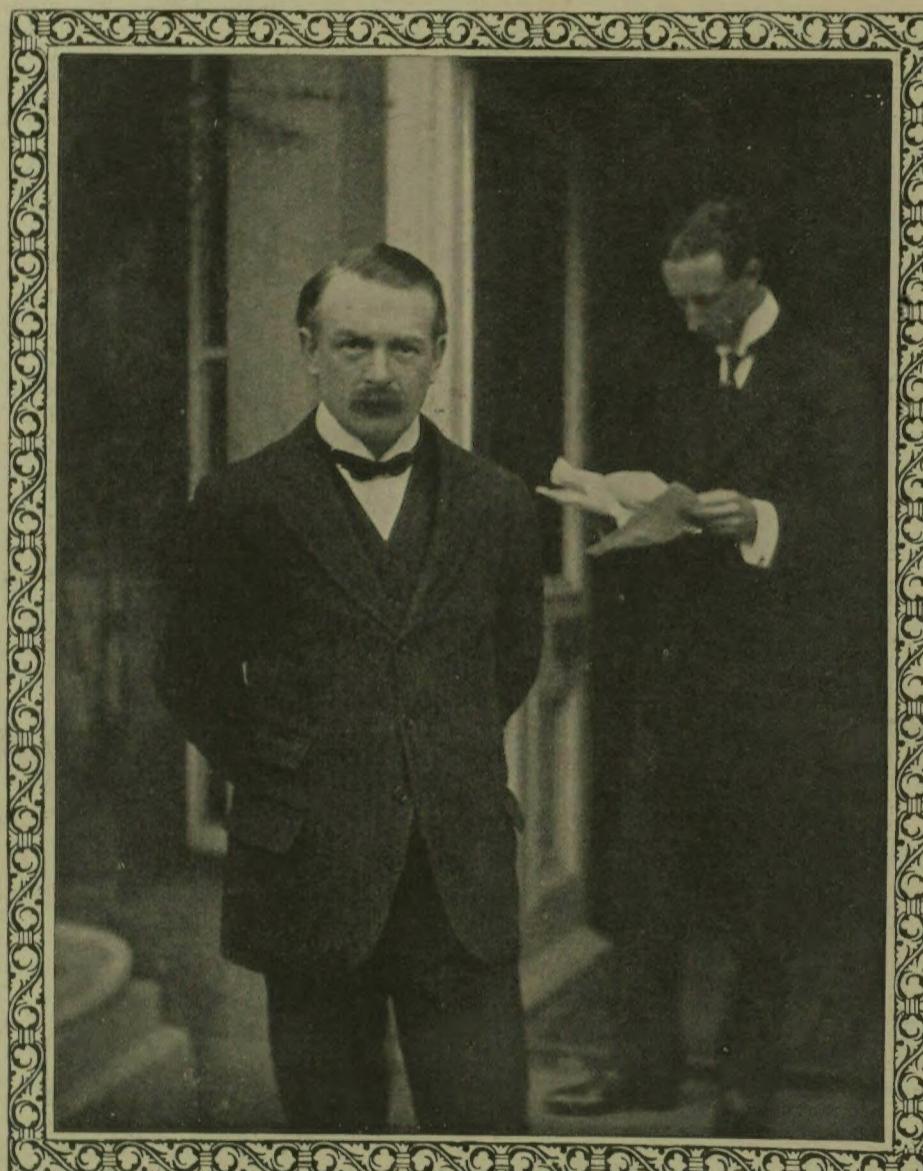
But I trust no Spiritualists will suppose for a moment that I am merely making game of Eusapia; pulling her leg, as people say. I should not venture to pull her leg, especially her left leg, for fear that monstrous clouds might be emitted to overwhelm me. Moreover, I have no sympathy whatever with the common boisterous sceptic. The sceptics only denounce Spiritualism because they do not believe in it. I only denounce Spiritualism because I do believe in it. I think that there is something there to find, and that most of these investigations find the wrong end of it. This

wrong approach is more perilous in the case of exalted actualities than in the case of conveniences or trifles. It is awkward to get hold of the sow by the wrong ear; but it is positively dangerous to get hold of the angel by the wrong wing. Very broadly, the real objection to Spiritualism is that it calls entirely upon unknown gods—that is, upon any spirits that may be strolling about. There is something inevitably vulgar about this universal invitation in things of the soul. Spiritualism is to religion exactly what a Matrimonial Agency is to love. These

catch are small. But I do not deny the facts of Spiritualism. I do not deny the existence of Matrimonial Agencies. I wish I could.

But, apart from this feeling of mine that Spiritualism is dangerous, the article in *Hampton's Magazine* is really most arresting in the matter of whether it is genuine. Here we have a European man of science with a solid reputation, saying definitely (as another, with a similar reputation has often said, Sir William Crookes) that things have happened under his eyes such as the mass of mankind promptly and plainly call miracles. I will not engage in a verbal controversy with the sceptic, because long experience has taught me that the sceptic's ultimate scepticism is about the use of his own words and the reliability of his own intelligence. The sceptic at a séance is generally doomed henceforward, not so much to explaining how the medium must have been a deceiver, as to explaining how he himself might easily have been a dupe. But I think he does himself an injustice in attributing this enormous gullibility to himself. I will still trust his word, though he can no longer trust his eyes.

I think the opinion of an average honest man is unimpeachable about what happened—not, mind you, about the explanation of what happened. The ordinary sceptical attempts to upset such simple and solid testimony are really more fantastic and elaborate than the wildest assertions of the Spiritualists. Some, for instance, complain that certain conditions, of darkness, silence, or what not, have been found to favour these phenomena. In fact, they object that ghosts always come by night. They might as well object that bats only come by night. I bet there are at this moment in the Hotel Cecil as many people who have seen a ghost as people who have really had a tête-à-tête with a bat. Shooting stars, I am told, are generally seen at night; and that explains why many people have never seen them. If you ask me why ghost and devils are denied, while bats and shooting stars are reluctantly conceded, I can only answer that it is the not interesting and by no means undignified thing which we have to call Bigotry. Every time I have met a bat (I have never seen one) he has simply flapped me in the face and fled, which, perhaps, is considered humorous in bat circles. It would not be difficult for a sceptic to argue that the flap might have been a leaf blown in my face or a corner of my own cloak flapping, or one of my enormous and luxuriant



THE CABINET MINISTER WHO BELIEVES IN PLAIN, STRAIGHT TALK: THE
RIGHT HON. DAVID LLQYD-GEORGE, M.P., CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

However views may differ as to the political merits or demerits of Mr. Lloyd-George's memorable Budget, a matter on which we desire to express no opinion here, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has certainly shown himself a pioneer in political oratory as well as in finance. We have indeed travelled a long way in rhetorical style from the rounded periods of such orators as Burke or John Bright, and the tendency has been constantly in the direction of colloquialism. Doubtless to them even the most formal speeches of to-day would appear conversational and bald, but Mr. Lloyd-George has carried the process a step further. When he spoke at Newcastle the other day, he distinctly disclaimed the word "speech" and described his remarks as a "plain, straight talk." It will be interesting to hear what the next stage in the evolution of political oratory will be. Our photograph of Mr. Lloyd-George was taken at the house of his host at Newcastle, Sir Walter Runciman, Bt., just before the meeting at the Palace Theatre in that city last Saturday.

Spiritualists do not worship gods; they advertise for gods. They lay themselves open to evil as did Mrs. Bardell (in Serjeant Buzfuz's speech), when she put up an innocent invitation to single gentlemen. But (as Serjeant Buzfuz said) the serpent is on the watch. We all know what does happen only too often to such silly women as advertise in matrimonial papers for a single gentleman. They get someone who is hardly ever a gentleman and is often not even single. In the same way, I fear, the Spiritualists often open their doors to very disreputable deities. They entertain angels unawares—fallen angels. Like the people in the Matrimonial Agency, their appeal is too broad to procure the best; exactly because the nets they fling are wide, the fish they

whiskers fluttering on the midnight breeze. The more brilliant scientists would not stop at that. They would be capable of saying that I had hit myself in the face. They would appeal to the well-known physio-psychic fact that an absent-minded journalist, when walking along a lane at evening, will often (by a nervous trick) hit himself in the left eye with the right foot. I have no space to give the authorities for this detail. But, in spite of them, I believe that bats exist; I also believe that the spirits of the séance exist. But I think that, like the bats, the spirits are ugly things of darkness; and when they slap me on one cheek I do not turn the other.

THE COSMOPOLITAN GAME: THE PARISIENNE'S KEEN INTEREST IN GOLF.

DRAWN BY J. SIMONT.



FOLLOWING THE
CHAMPIONS ON THE NEW
GOLF COURSE AT CHANTILLY.

Golf is rapidly becoming the game of the world. Everybody of every nation seems to play it. Hence it is not surprising that great interest was shown in the opening of the new links at Chantilly. Indeed, the enthusiasm and the energy with which those invited to witness the first match followed MM. Massy and Gassiat from place to place during the play are paralleled only by the actions of the spectators at the great matches played in this country.



Photo. Russell.
THE LATE COLONEL D. D. MUTER,
A distinguished veteran and Military Knight
of Windsor.

Castle, having been made a Military Knight of Windsor by Queen Victoria, was a distinguished veteran, who had seen much active service. He served in the Punjab Campaign of 1848-9, and in the Indian Mutiny. On the night of the outbreak he was at Meerut, and succeeded in saving the Treasury, with its records, for which he received the gold medal of the Kaisar-i-Hind. He was present at the capture of Delhi, and was on board the troop-ship *Eastern Monarch* when she was burnt in 1859. In 1860-1 he commanded reinforcements in China, and his wife was the first English lady to visit Peking. In 1864 Colonel Muter received a Humane Society medal for saving life at Dover.

Col. H. G. Deane Shute, whose sudden death in the Guards' Club caused so much regret, though only forty-nine, had a very notable career. He was present at Tel-el-Kebir in 1882, and in many of the chief engagements of the Boer War, after which he received his D.S.O. He was private secretary to Mr. Arnold Forster when War Minister, and afterwards held high positions on the home staff.

Great interest has been aroused at Cambridge by the appointment of Dr. C. H. W. Johns as the new Master of St. Catharine's College (or, as the

undergraduates briefly but irreverently call it, "Cat's"). Dr. Johns has a worldwide reputation as an Assyriologist, and as there is no chair of Assyriology at Cambridge, much gratitude is due to the college for encouraging the study of the subject.

Dr. Johns,

Photo. Crisp.
THE REV. C. H. W. JOHNS, LITT.D.,
Elected Master of St. Catharine's
College, Cambridge.

who has been Rector of St. Botolph's, Cambridge, will now be a Canon of Norwich. He was once a schoolmaster in Tasmania.

It cannot be said that a public-school and University education was a bad preparation for a business career in the case of Mr. A. A. Booth, who, at the age of thirty-seven, has attained to the Chairmanship of the Cunard Steam-ship Company. Mr. Booth, who is a son of Mr. Alfred Booth, J.P., and a nephew of the Right Hon. Charles Booth, the well-known philanthropist, was educated at Harrow and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1894. He then entered the office of the Booth Line, and became a director. He joined the Board of the Cunard Company in 1901, and was elected Deputy Chairman last April.

Rear-Admiral H. G. King Hall, who has been appointed Director of the new Naval Mobilisation department of the Admiralty, comes of a naval family. He

Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE COLONEL H. G.
DRANE SHUTE,
Who died suddenly
in the Guards'
Club.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

COLONEL Dunbar Douglas Muter, who has just died at the age of eighty-five in his quarters at Windsor

is the son of the late Admiral Sir William King Hall, and brother of Vice-Admiral G. F. King Hall. He

Photo. Underwood.
MAURICE MILLER,

The Dover Coastguardsman who swam to a wreck and rescued three men.

Photo. Russell, Southsea.
REAR-ADmirAL H. G. KING
HALL, C.V.O., ETC.,
Appointed Director
of the new Naval
Mobilisation De-
partment.—Photo. Russell, Southsea

France has decided to show her ideas of public discipline in the case of General d'Amade, who has been temporarily relieved of his command of the 9th Division at Orleans on account of his frankness in criticising Franco-Spanish relations in Morocco. M. Briand, the Premier, in expressing the Government's regret, referred to General d'Amade's brilliant career, and especially his conduct of the operations at Casablanca. The gallant officer himself, who is the youngest General in the French Army, accepted his punishment in a patriotic spirit.

GENERAL D'AMADE,
The French General suspended for indiscreet
comments on Franco-Spanish affairs.

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We give on this page portraits of two of the engineers associated with the construction of the new Naval Harbour at Dover, whose photographs did not come to hand in time to be included with the others on the special page devoted to the subject elsewhere in this issue. Mr. C. H. Colson was appointed last year to take the place of Mr. A. G. Vaughan-Lee as Admiralty Superintending Engineer, the latter having been incapacitated by a serious illness. Mr. Colson now occupies the position permanently. Mr. F. P. Lane has acted for a considerable period as Chief

rendered valuable services. It is a great thing for the Mayor of a town to hold office in a year to be marked by some memorable ceremony, and Mr. Walter Emden, Mayor of Dover, is to be congratulated on the occurrence of this week's historic occasion during his Mayoralty. On the arrival of the Prince of Wales at Dover, to open the new Naval Harbour, it was arranged that the Mayor and Corporation should be present at the station, and that the Mayor should present his Royal Highness with a civic address.

Photo. Weston, Dover.
MR. F. P. LANE,

Acting Chief Assistant Engineer at Dover
Harbour.

Photo. Weston, Dover.
MR. C. H. COLSON

Admiralty Superintending Engineer at Dover
Harbour.

Photo. Underwood and Underwood.
MR. WALTER EMDEN,
Mayor of Dover, who it was arranged should
present an address to the Prince of Wales.

entered the Navy in 1875, and served in the Egyptian Campaign of 1882. In 1894 he was Chief of Staff in the Gambia Expedition, and received the D.S.O. During

Assistant Engineer, and

It is a great thing for the Mayor of a town to hold office in a year to be marked by some memorable ceremony, and Mr. Walter Emden, Mayor of Dover, is to be congratulated on the occurrence of this week's historic occasion during his Mayoralty. On the arrival of the Prince of Wales at Dover, to open the new Naval Harbour, it was arranged that the Mayor and Corporation should be present at the station, and that the Mayor should present his Royal Highness with a civic address.

Naval harbours and Dreadnoughts will not save us unless we have also men who "dread nought" and who will risk their lives in doing their duty. It is appropriate just now that evidence of our still having such men should come from Dover. When the *Osprey*, of Waterford, stranded off the Admiralty Pier the other day, other means of getting a line on board having failed, Maurice Miller, Coastguardsman, of the Lydden Spout Station, volunteered to swim out to the wreck. He succeeded in his gallant deed, and rescued the rest of the crew.

No more suitable holder of the Chichele Professorship of Military History (recently founded by All Souls' College) at Oxford could have been found than Mr. Henry Spenser Wilkinson, the well-known writer on that sub-

ject. In 1874, while preparing an article on European

armaments, he became convinced of Great Britain's deficiency in that respect, and he has since devoted

Photo. Haughton.
SEÑOR FERRER,

Reported to have been Executed at Barcelona
on Wednesday morning.

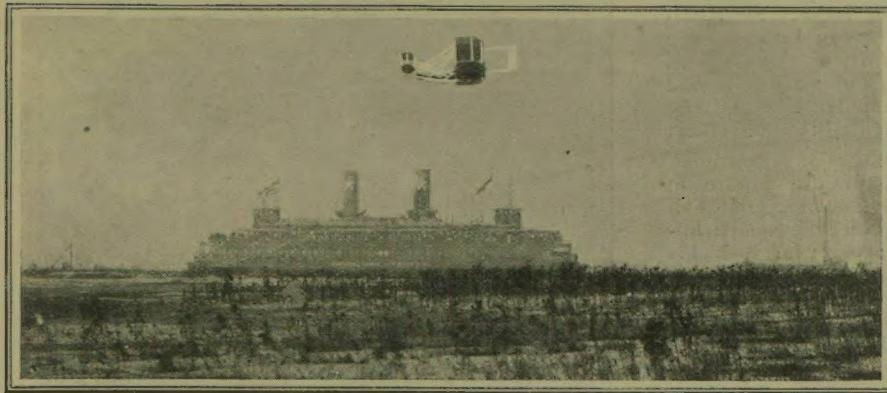
Photo. L.N.A.
THE REV. J. D. JONES,
Chairman of the Congregational Union of
England and Wales.

Photo. Russell.
THE LATE DR. G. J. COOPER, M.P.,
Member for Bermondsey.

He commanded the *Indomitable* when she made her famous voyage to and from Canada with the Prince of Wales on board.

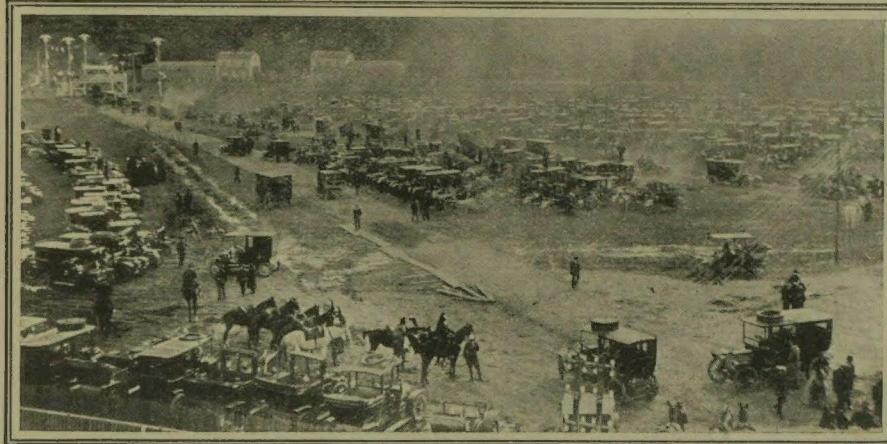
Continued overleaf.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.

*Photo, Topical.*

A CANOE CARRIED IN AN AEROPLANE: MR. WILBUR WRIGHT FLYING OVER THE HUDSON AND CARRYING ON HIS AIR-SHIP A CRAFT FOR USE IN CASE HE SHOULD FALL INTO THE WATER.

When Mr. Wilbur Wright flew over the Hudson recently he created a new record by carrying on his air-ship a canoe which he would have used had he fallen into the water.

*Photo, Branger.*

THE VEHICLES OF THE LUCKY VISITORS AT THE MOST RECENT FRENCH AVIATION MEETING: MOTOR-CARS AT JUVISY.

The majority of those who went to the Juvisy flying meet had great difficulty in getting to the ground by train, and greater difficulty still in getting from it. The fortunate ones were those who went and returned by car, although the roads were almost as congested as was the line

*Photo, Topical.*

AFTER THE UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO FLY TO MANCHESTER VIA LONDON: MR. CODY'S BIPLANE ON ITS WAY TO DONCASTER BY ROAD.

Having failed in his attempt to fly from Aldershot to London, and so to Manchester, Mr. Cody decided not to attempt the feat again until after the Doncaster Aviation Week. Indeed, his air-ship was packed up almost immediately after the failure, and dispatched by road to the Yorkshire flying-ground.

*Photo, Topical.*

THE INTERIOR OF THE MOORISH FORT IT TOOK 17,000 MEN TO CAPTURE: THE FORTRESS OF ZELUAN.

News was received on the 22nd of last month that the Spanish had advanced towards the plain of Zeluan. The actual occupation of the Moorish village of Zeluan itself was reported on the 28th. The force which took possession of the village consisted of 17,000 men, with forty-four guns.

*Photo, L.N.A.*

THE MAKING OF LONDON'S GREAT PROCESSIONAL ROAD: THE ARCH AT THE CHARING CROSS END OF THE MALL, WHICH WILL CONTAIN GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Good progress is being made with the arch at the Charing Cross end of the Mall. The rooms in the sides and in the top of the arch will be used as Government offices.

*Photo, Topical.*

WORTH THE TROUBLE TO SEE: PAULHAN FLYING AT JUVISY DURING THE MUCH-DISCUSSED MEETING.

On the whole, it would seem that the sport at the aero meeting at Juvisy was not particularly exciting, but there were some good flights nevertheless. Those who go to aviation meetings must remember, also, that the flying man is not always able to start precisely when he pleases.

*Photo, L.E.A.*

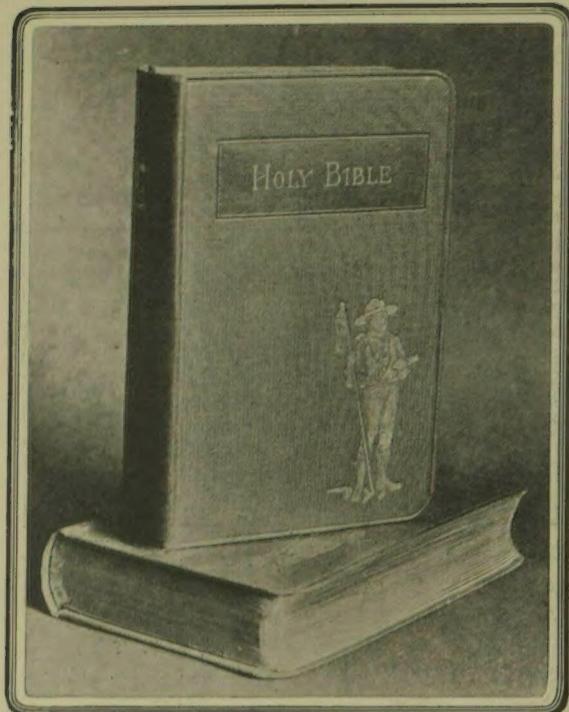
ENGLAND'S TREASURE-HOUSE OPENED FOR THE FIRST TIME TO THE PUBLIC THIS WEEK: THE PYX CHAPEL, WESTMINSTER ABBEY

For the first time, the Pyx Chapel was opened to the public on Tuesday last. The chapel is part of the original Abbey and church built by Edward the Confessor and finished in 1065. In it was kept the Pyx, or box, containing the standard gold and silver coins. Indeed, it was built to be England's treasure-house, and up to 1303 the Crown jewels and historic relics were kept there.

*Photo, Topical.*

AFTER A HARD-WON VICTORY: SPANISH TROOPS ERECTING A FLAG ABOVE THE CAPTURED VILLAGE OF ZELUAN.

The captured position was at once garrisoned by the Spanish, and fortifications that appear to be permanent have been erected. The fortress has loop-holed walls and bastions, but could not stand against artillery fire.



A SPIRITUAL WEAPON FOR "B.P.'S OWN":
THE BOY SCOUT'S BIBLE.

Those who are responsible for that newest and most picturesque of forces, the Boy Scouts, pay heed not only to the physical, but to the moral welfare of their young charges. Hence the production of this Bible, which, as may be seen, has on its front cover a picture of a Boy Scout armed and panoplied for war. On the back appears a reproduction of the Scouts' badge, and the motto, "Be prepared." It is remarkable how the Boy Scout movement has grown since its small beginnings a very short time ago. We believe we are right in saying that a quarter of a million lads are now enrolled.

himself to the question of national defence. He founded the Oxford Kriegspiel Club and the Manchester Tactical Society, and in 1903-04 served on the Royal Commission on the Volunteers and Militia. Since 1895 he has been on the staff of the *Morning Post*.

At Sheffield this week the Congregational Union of England and Wales has been holding its annual congress, under the chairmanship of the Rev. J. D. Jones. He is a strong Liberal. Presiding on Monday at a temperance meeting in the Victoria Hall, he moved a resolution expressing indignation with the House of Lords for having rejected the Licensing Bill and for their amendments to the Housing and Town Planning Bill, which, he considers, "would render that excellent measure nugatory or ineffective."

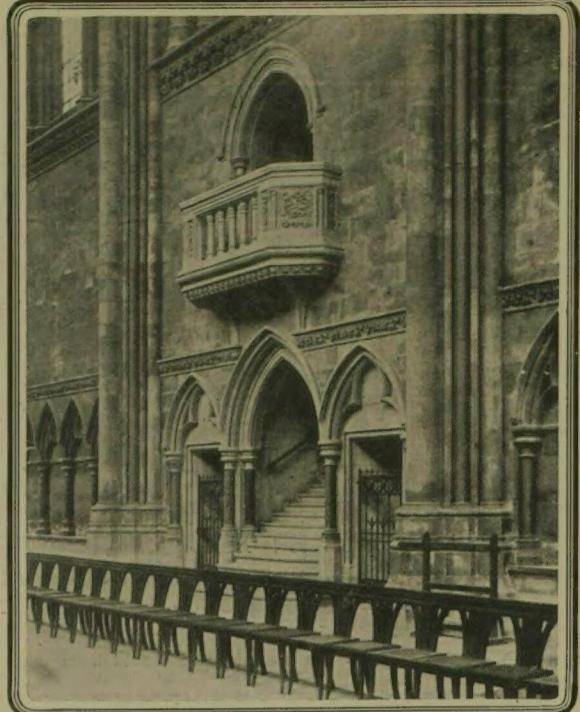
At the trial of Señor Ferrer, the Spanish political propagandist, at Barcelona, there was a wide discrepancy between the charges of the prosecution and the statements made in his defence. He was accused of being the prime instigator of the recent outbreaks at Barcelona and founder of the modern school of Anarchism. He denied his complicity in the disturbances, and declared that he had devoted himself solely to educational work. At the moment of going to press it is announced that he was shot in the fortress of Montjuich on Wednesday morning.

Ministers may come and Ministers may go, but permanent officials, if they do not exactly—like the brook—go on for ever, at any rate enjoy a respectable longevity. Such reflections may have occurred to Sir Richmond Thackeray Ritchie, who, after more than thirty years' service in the India Office, has been appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for India. Sir Richmond was at one time private secretary to Lord George Hamilton, and in 1902 became Secretary of the Political and Secret Department. The photograph we give is said to be the first he has had taken since he left Eton. Lady Ritchie, herself a well-known novelist, is the eldest daughter of Thackeray.

Medical men are not numerous in the House of Commons, and the sudden death of Dr. George Joseph Cooper, M.P., breaks an interesting link between Parliament and the profession. Dr. Cooper, who took his M.R.C.S. in 1867, was formerly Resident Medical Officer of the Poplar Hospital for Accidents, and at another time of the Bristol General Hospital. He did good public service for London, being a member of the County Council from 1888 to 1906, and for six years Chairman of the Public Health Committee. He was elected as a Liberal for Bermondsey in 1906.

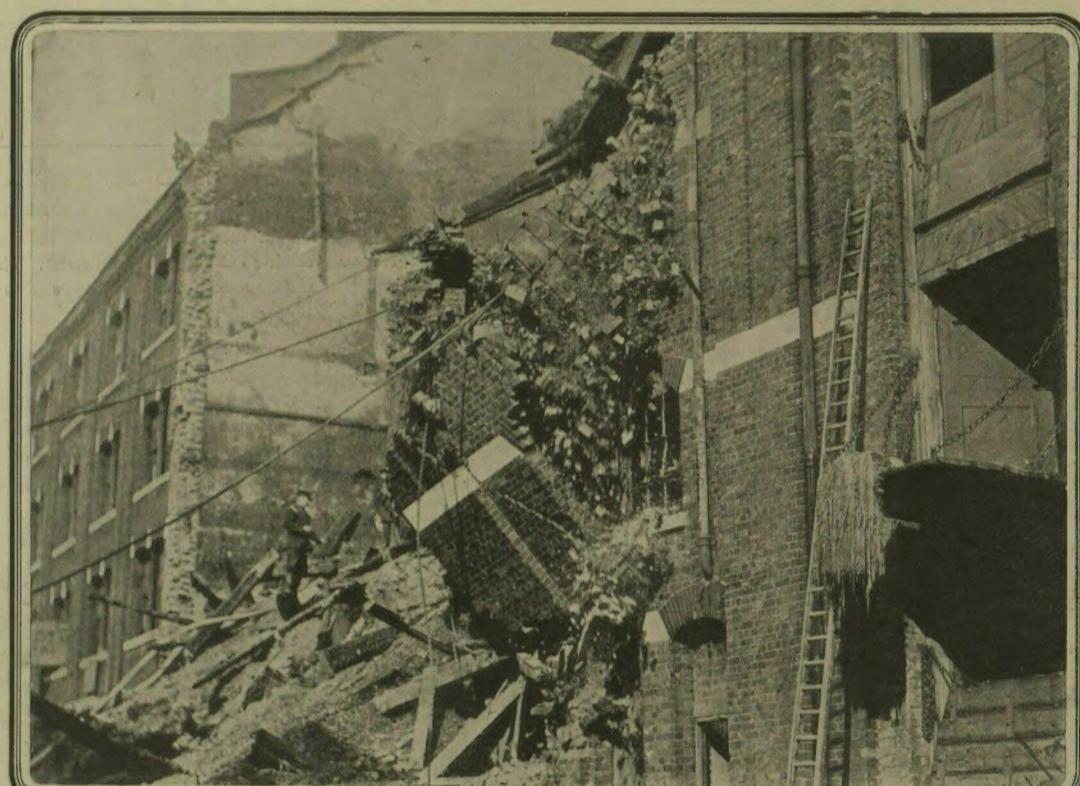
The King's Movements.

Our active and ubiquitous King returned to London from Scotland on Monday last, and his metropolitan subjects were delighted to see him in good health after his stay among the northern hills. On Tuesday he gave significant audiences to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, and Lord Lansdowne, before leaving for Newmarket. Yesterday (the 15th) his plans were to go to Sandringham for the week-end, returning to town on Monday. The same day he has arranged to go on a visit to Mr. and Mrs. William James, at West Dene Park, Chichester. Next Saturday he will return to Norfolk to stay with the Earl and Countess of Albemarle at Quidenham Park, and while there will present colours to the county Yeomanry. His Majesty will come back to London to meet the Queen when she arrives from Denmark, and, after a few days in town, they will keep the



AFTER THIRTY YEARS: THE NEW STAIRCASE AND USHER'S BALCONY IN THE LAW COURTS.

This new staircase leads from the central arch at the western side of the great hall to the Court corridor. At the top of it is a balcony on which the usher stands and calls to the witnesses in the hall below. It is said that the plans for this staircase have been in existence for some thirty years. The contrivance makes it unnecessary to use the winding staircase, and provides an easy way from the courts to the ground level, in addition to relieving the corridor of witnesses. A staircase of the same sort is being built at the other end of the Court corridor.



DESTRUCTION TO PREVENT POSSIBLE LOSS OF LIFE: A REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PULLING DOWN OF A WALL AFTER THE GREAT FIRE AT SOUTHWARK.

The great fire at Southwark was very difficult to stop, and many of the firemen were in considerable danger from falling walls. The risk from falling bricks did not cease with the putting out of the fire, with the result that it was necessary for the Brigade to demolish great parts of the gutted structure. Our photograph shows the men at work, and a large piece of masonry falling at the will of the Brigade.

King's birthday (Nov. 9), as usual, at Sandringham. Their Majesties will then go to Windsor, where the King of Portugal is expected on a State visit.

Parliament. Members of the House of Commons have enjoyed their holiday this week all the more on account of its unexpectedness. It was the first break in the Session since Whitsuntide. It is to be followed by at least another month of work, the Finance Bill being resumed on Tuesday, after a day has been given to Mr. Harcourt's London Elections Bill. For the remainder of the Session the Speaker himself will, as a rule, be in the chair, practically all the Committee work having been completed. Mr. Emmott has stood the severe strain very well, but Mr. James Caldwell has aged under it, and has intimated that he is not to seek re-election. Whatever may be their intention with reference to the Budget, the Lords have certainly not winced in dealing with other projects. They have revised all the Bills with remarkable deliberation, and have exercised their admitted rights by making important changes both in the Housing and Town Planning Bill and in the Irish Land Bill. At the third reading of the former measure last Monday, the Earl of Crewe spoke in a pessimistic tone, saying he was somewhat sceptical as to whether it would ever pass into law. The Opposition Peers, however, showed a disposition on one important point to modify an amendment made at an earlier stage, and when the measure returns to the House of Commons Mr. Burns may be disposed to compromise. In the case of the Irish Bill, Mr. Birrell is more awkwardly placed between the Lords and the Nationalists.

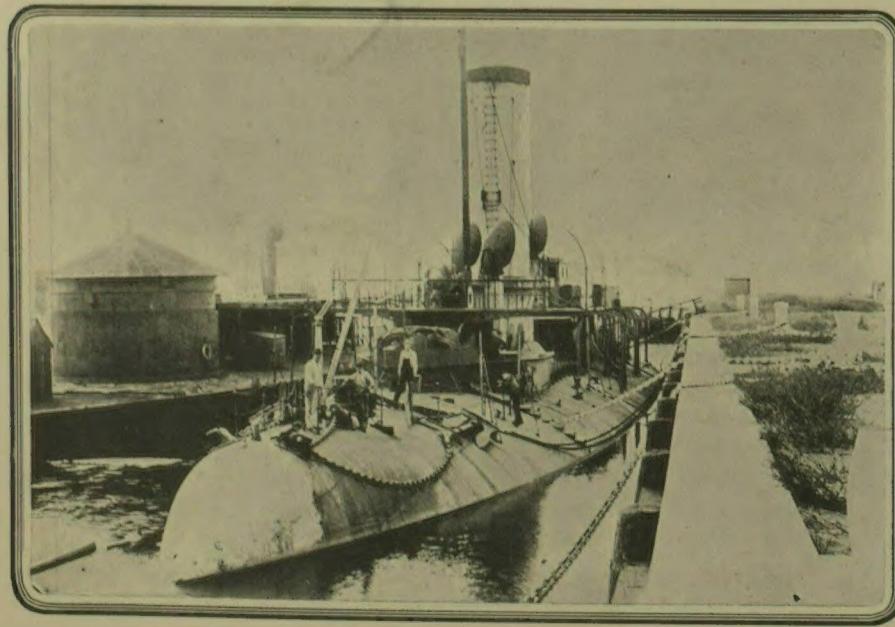


Photo. Topical.
DESIGNED TO SINK BATTLE-SHIPS, NOW TO BE SUNK BY BATTLE-SHIPS:
THE RAM "KATAHDIN."

Orders have just been received that the "Katahdin"—which, it may be seen, looks very like a large submarine with the superstructure and funnel of a steamer—is to be turned into a target for battle-ships. The vessel is a relic of the days in which it was thought possible for specially constructed craft to manoeuvre stealthily to yards large war-vessels and send them to the bottom by ramming.

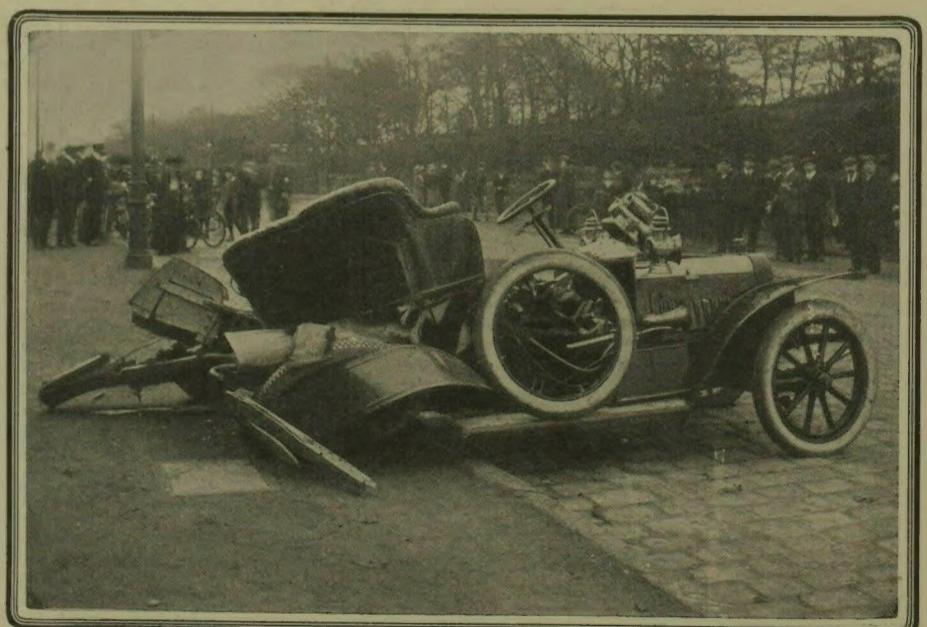


Photo. D. Cooper.
THE TRAGIC DEATH OF FOUR MOTORISTS NEAR BOLTON: THE WRECKED CAR IN WHICH THE ILL-FATED PARTY WERE DRIVING WHEN IT COLLIDED WITH A TRAM. There were five people in the car at the time of the disaster. Mr. W. J. Green, the only uninjured person, who was driving, tried to avoid some cyclists, and turned the car on to the tramway line, with the result that a tramcar coming in the opposite direction crashed into it. One of the occupants was killed on the spot; three others died later. One of those killed was Mr. Green's fiancée. Apparently, no blame attaches to anyone.

A WAX BUST BY LEONARDO DA VINCI?

BOUGHT FOR A POUND OR TWO; SOLD TO BERLIN FOR THOUSANDS.



2, 6, & 7. THE WAX BUST ATTRIBUTED TO LEONARDO DA VINCI.

1, 3, 4, & 5. HEADS FROM PAINTINGS ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE BY LEONARDO DA VINCI.

THE LIFE-SIZE WAX BUST ATTRIBUTED TO LEONARDO DA VINCI; AND TYPICAL HEADS FROM ACKNOWLEDGED WORKS OF THE MASTER, FOR COMPARISON WITH IT.

A surprise was recently sprung upon the art world by the news that a life-size wax bust of a woman, undraped, and attributed to Leonardo da Vinci himself, has passed from this country into German hands. The bust, which undoubtedly dates from about 1500, came to light a year or two ago in a sale near Southampton, where it fetched only a pound or two. Thence it passed through various hands into those of a dealer in King Street, who sold it to Mr. Murray Marks for about £150. After that it was offered to the British Museum, but the authorities declined it, and it was eventually bought at the price of several thousands from the firm to which Mr. Marks belongs, for the Kaiser Frederic Museum, by Dr. Bode, who believes it to be a Leonardo. In order to realise the grounds of this belief, it is only necessary to compare the bust with some of the undisputed pictures of that painter, especially in regard to the features of the woman's face and the expression of her mouth. The bust was evidently at one time coloured, for traces of auburn-red are still to be seen on the hair, and of brighter colours on the flowers of the garland. The eyes and the flesh have also been tinted, while the outer draperies were obviously blue and those underneath white. In order that our readers may have an opportunity of comparing the bust with some of Leonardo's acknowledged work, we place beside it photographs of heads from several of his well-known paintings.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S

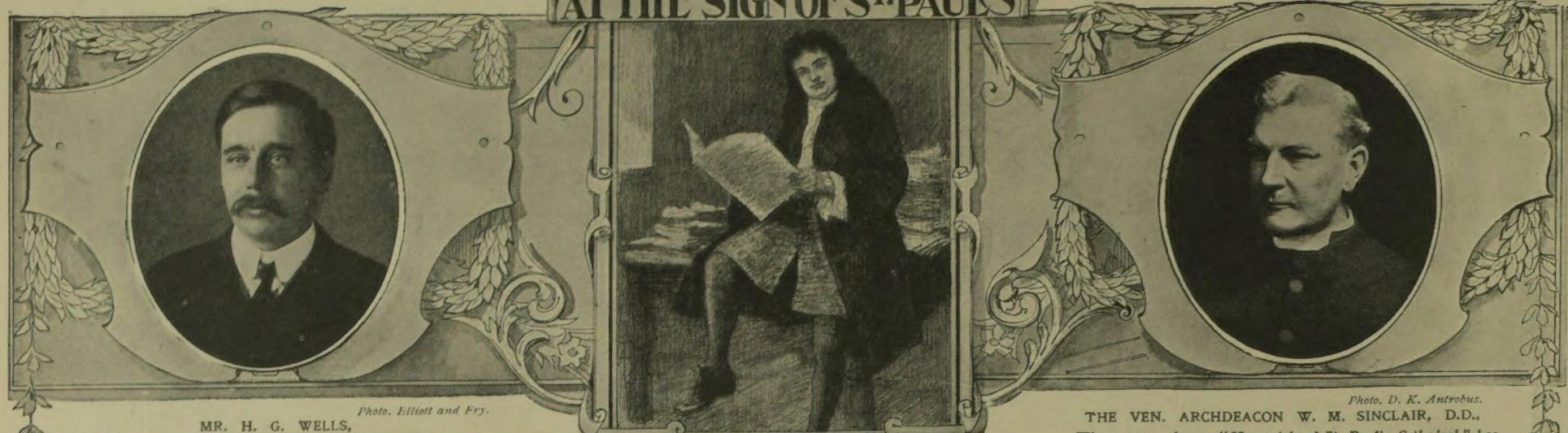


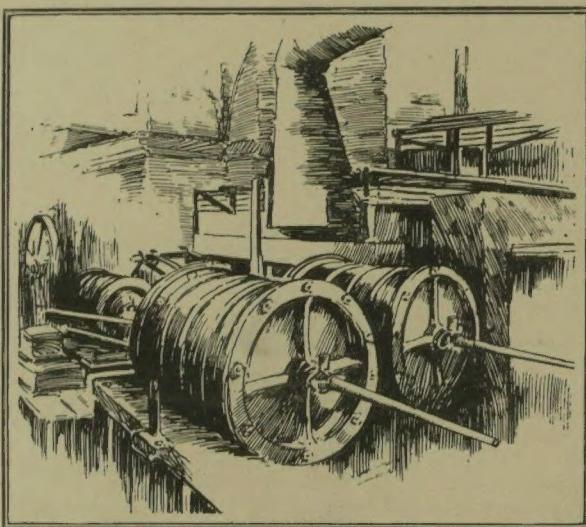
Photo. Elliott and Fry.
MR. H. G. WELLS,
Whose new novel, "Anna Veronica," has just been published
by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin.

ANDREW LANG ON M. JUSSERAND
ON SHAKESPEARE.

IN a letter of Thackeray's, published by his daughter, Lady Ritchie, he writes that he has seen "King Lear" acted. "We all found the play a bore. We are the most superstitious people in England. It is almost blasphemous to say a play of Shakespeare is bad, but I can't help it if I think so; and there are other pieces of bookolatry which make me rebel."

Probably the play was ill acted; in any case we can hardly suppose that, after a critical reading of it, Thackeray would have pronounced "King Lear" to be a bore and a bad play. Still, we are a superstitious people, as regards Shakespeare, and it is wholesome to read M. Jusserand's third volume of "A Literary History of the English People," in which the scholar-ambassador

multitude . . . Shakespeare endeavoured, on the contrary, to satisfy them." Surely he refined much on his predecessors, even on Marlowe, in his horrors; no one can read them and doubt the fact. Their ghosts wore "a ghost's suit," a dirty sheet or leather drapery; while Hamlet's father appears in his habit as he lived, and this one example must stand in place of a multitude of contrasts between Shakespeare and his predecessors.



THE POWER BEHIND THE ORGANIST: THE GAS-ENGINE
FOR THE ORGAN IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The organ in St. Paul's Cathedral, which has seen many changes, assumed its present form in 1897. "There are five rows of keys or manuals, as well as the pedals. . . . The weight imposed on the bellows for the most powerful stops is about three tons. There are 4822 speaking pipes in the instrument and 76 sounding stops, and, reckoning couplers, 102 stops in all."

Reproduced, with the other illustrations of St. Paul's on this page, from Archdeacon Sinclair's "Memorials of St. Paul's Cathedral," illustrated by Louis Weirter, R.R.A., by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

(See Review on our "Literature" Page.)

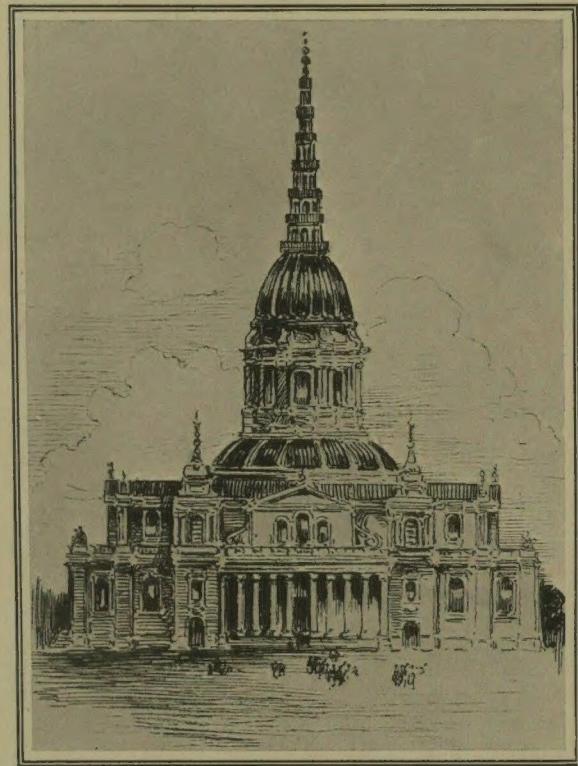
"His natural tendencies had usually the same bent as the crowd's." Was the tendency of the crowd favourable to the most beautiful poetry in the world? Would our own playgoers endure it if it were presented by a contemporary author? Look at the close, compressed speeches, say, in "Coriolanus." How did the Elizabethan crowd understand them?

M. Jusserand accounts for many of the glaring inconsistencies by Shakespeare's absence of mind and hasty reading, but allows much for his snatching at any earlier play and working it up in a hurry. "In 'Henry VI.', Joan of Arc captures Rouen." In the "Chronique de Lorraine," she does things as freely unhistorical; if I remember rightly, she disappears

Photo. D. K. Autobus.
THE VEN. ARCHDEACON W. M. SINCLAIR, D.D.,
Whose new volume, "Memorials of St. Paul's Cathedral," has
been issued by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

at the siege of Rouen, long after her death. No doubt there was an earlier play, on which Shakespeare worked hastily. M. Jusserand notes that Joan is "an ugly witch," but not that she is also of peerless beauty. He does not perceive that there are two Joans. The noble and moving speeches of one might have been written by a competent poet of to-day; those of the other, the false Pucelle of Anglo-Burgundian fable, cannot be by Shakespeare. It is bad enough that he let them stand in his version.

Shakespeare was truly unlearned and no book-lover, in M. Jusserand's view. Here he was opposed by Mr. Churton Collins, to whom he replies. Perhaps the truth lies between them. Shakespeare, like Dr. Johnson, "tore the heart out of books." M. Jusserand, unlike other commentators, thinks that he was ignorant of Chaucer's "Troilus and Cressida," and worked on a previous play by Chettle and Decker. But



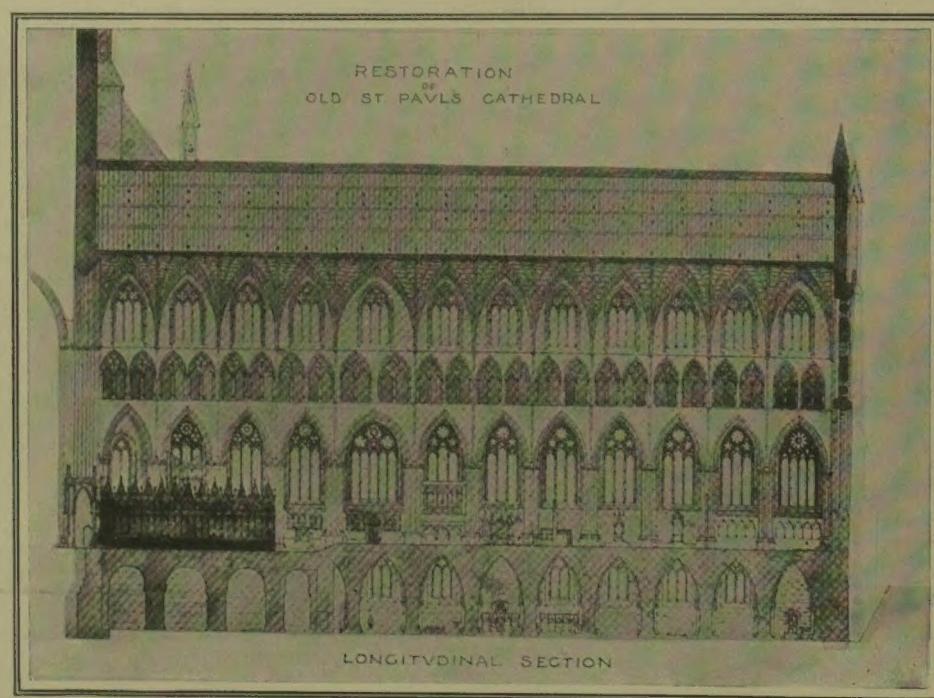
AS IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN: ONE OF SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN'S DESIGNS FOR ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

Several designs for rebuilding St. Paul's were prepared by Sir Christopher Wren. His favourite plan was that of the Greek cross, for which, to please the clergy, was substituted that of the Latin cross, with the small cupola and the lofty spire on the top, as shown above. The cupola was again altered, of course, to the form in which it now stands.

Shakespeare clearly knew the Iliad, or part of it, whether through Chapman or otherwise, and Chaucer knew it not. Of course, Shakespeare adapted to his audience (descendants of Troy, in their own opinion) what he found in the Iliad, and he inherited the perverted version of the Ionians. On this topic I could bestow all my tediousness gladly.

Shakespeare's Troilus is "a whining babbler" in the view of the critic. Any one may peruse the play again, and, I think, will disagree with the verdict. Achilles studies the point in Hector's body "where he will strike." So he does in the Iliad! Take it from Pope: Achilles "eyes the whole man and meditates the wound . . . one spot at length he spies to let in fate," the throat. To be sure, in Shakespeare, Hector is slain by a multitude of Myrmidons, as, in Homer, two men and a god are needed to kill Patroclus. Each poet pleased his patriotic audience.

I do not differ wholly from M. Jusserand, but I do not go all lengths with him. His book, whether we agree or differ, is delightful reading, full of information brilliantly expressed, and rich in contrasts and comparisons with the French stage and dramatic poetry.



RESTORATION
OF
OLD ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

LONGITUDINAL SECTION

THE INTERIOR OF OLD ST. PAUL'S: A LONGITUDINAL SECTION.

"The church (of old St. Paul's) writes the architect Guillet, 'consisted of a nave and two aisles running throughout the building, as well in the choir as in the transepts. . . . The entrance to the choir was distinguished by a screen richly ornamented. . . . The whole of the choir was in the most elegant pointed Gothic, with a triforium and clerestory. Over the altar the view extended into the Lady Chapel.'"

IN THE DAYS BEFORE THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON:
THE WEST FRONT OF OLD ST. PAUL'S.

"Such was the building, vast, lofty, of enormous length and incomparable beauty, which soared above the City of London in the old days. It had been called 'the glory of all Christian lands,' and it would have been difficult to surpass it in the dignity of architecture, in the richness of its historical association, and in the splendour and interest of its monuments."

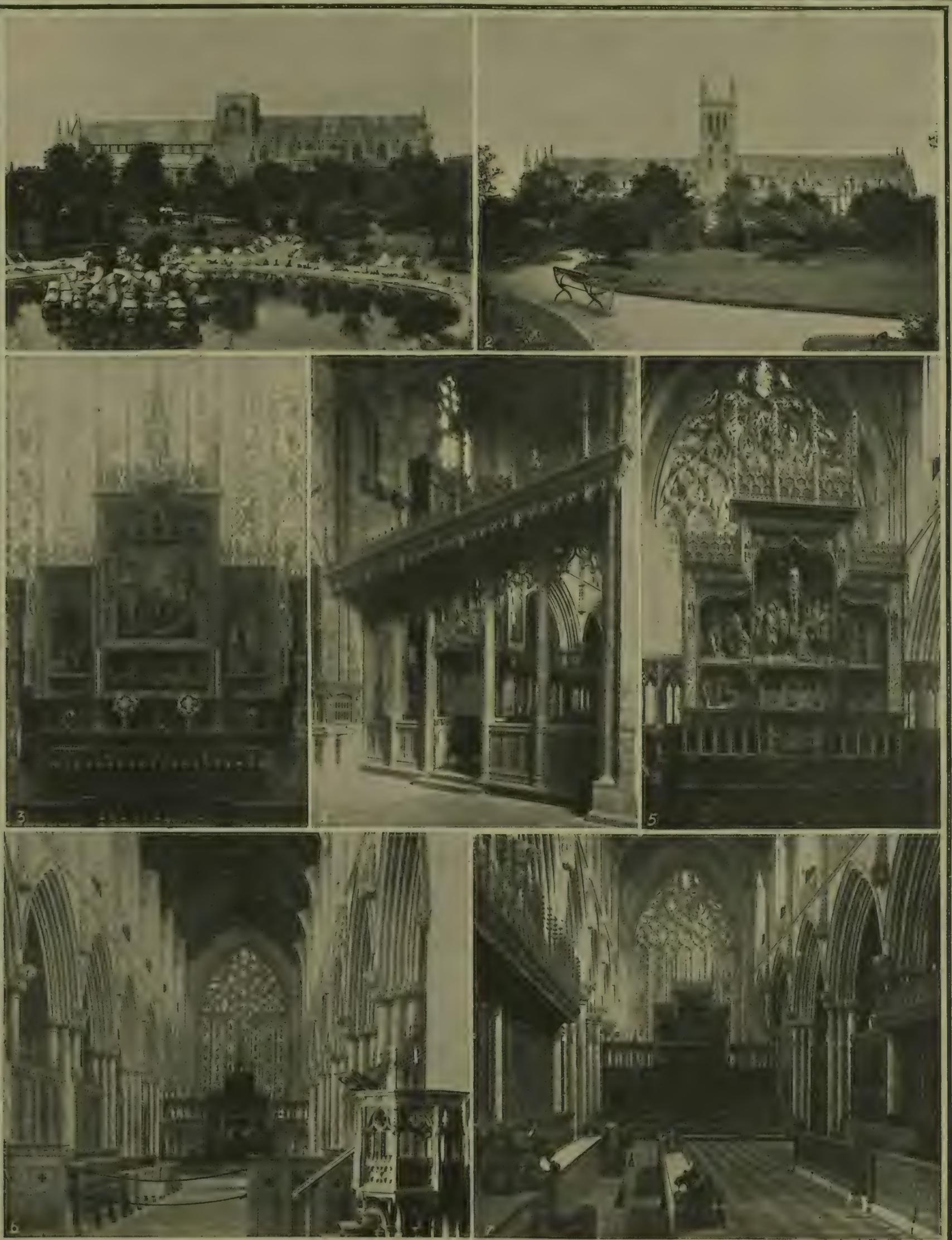
is as frank about Shakespeare as Thackeray and George III., for, though he "gloried in the name of Briton," his Majesty told Miss Burney that there is "a great deal of nonsense in Shakespeare, only we must not say so."

M. Jusserand believes Ben Jonson and the actors when they speak of Shakespeare's incredible facility. "What might seem to us the slowly ripened fruit of deep and patient meditations has been written with prompt, not to say feverish pen, without an erasure." The writing, according to Ben and the actors, was prompt, but there must have been meditation behind it. For one I am ready to believe that Shakespeare's genius was inconceivably rapid in production, that he "never blotted a line," like Thackeray in "Esmond." But Mr. Swinburne produced arguments and illustrations on the other side, which make one hesitate.

M. Jusserand regards Shakespeare as introducing all sorts of violent effects to awaken the torpid, full-fed popular audience, to split the ears of the groundlings, accustomed as they were to the noisy ribaldry of the Interludes, to the coarse humours of "the Vice," to all the sanguinary horrors of his predecessors. "Far from reforming the tastes of the

AS IT WAS, AND AS IT IS: SELBY ABBEY

BEFORE THE FIRE OF THREE YEARS AGO, AND IN ITS RESTORED STATE.



1. THE ABBEY AS IT WAS AT THE TIME OF THE FIRE OF 1906, SHOWING THE SQUAT TOWER.

2. THE ABBEY AS IT IS TO-DAY, IN ITS RESTORED STATE, SHOWING THE NEW TOWER.

3. THE ALTAR AS IT WAS BEFORE THE FIRE.

4. THE NEW ROOD SCREEN IN THE RESTORED ABBEY.

5. THE ALTAR AS IT IS TO-DAY.

6. THE CHOIR OF THE ABBEY AS IT WAS BEFORE THE FIRE.

7. THE CHOIR OF THE ABBEY AS IT IS NOW.

Selby Abbey, which suffered so severely from a fire three years ago, is to be reopened on the 19th (Tuesday) which is the third anniversary of the disaster. The nave was re-dedicated for public worship on the first anniversary of the fire, but two more years have been necessary to restore the choir. All the roofs were destroyed utterly, together with the stalls, reredos, organ, screens, and other woodwork, and much damage was done to the stone columns and arches of the choir and north transept. A great deal of beautiful old oak carving perished in the flames; but by means of photographs, drawings, and measurements it has been possible to reproduce the designs almost exactly. In spite of irreparable losses, in some ways the building has benefited by the restoration, for the foundations have been greatly strengthened, and the tower has been raised by an added belfry stage to the height of that which fell in 1690 and a fine new peal of ten bells has been hung in place of the former eight. The work has been carried out from designs by Mr. J. Oldrid Scott. The charter for the Abbey was granted in 1069 by William the Conqueror. It is curious to recall how often the figures 1069 occur in the history of the place. It will be noted that the charter was given in 1069, that the tower fell in 1690, and that the fire occurred in 1906.

SCENE & MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

AUTHOR OF THE NEW COMEDY, "DON":
MR. RUDOLF BESIER.

Mr. Rudolf Besier's new comedy, "Don," was produced at the Haymarket Theatre last Tuesday. It is in three acts and has a clerical interest, the scene being laid at a rectory, and the rector and his son being among the characters.

Photograph by Beckett

ART NOTES.

THE National Loan Exhibition provides a very seductive opportunity for argument about the authorship of several of the more important canvases. The Glasgow Giorgione is again the centre of conflicting opinions, for, while Dr. Waagen has been supported in his attribution by Sir Charles Robinson, Dr. Bode, Sir Walter Armstrong, and Mr. Cook, there are gentlemen who refuse to admit that "The Woman taken in Adultery" is from the brush of a supreme master. Once allow that a painter is supreme, and you will always find a bodyguard hovering round to protect him against the insults of attribution. Giorgione is known to be the author of certain canvases possessing an incomparable seriousness of design and colour, and beauty of technique; and no lesser works, unless they fit exactly into the sequence of his acknowledged output, are permitted to hold his name in peace. The picture lent by Glasgow to the Grafton Galleries is a splendid work, teeming with light and colour—indeed, the very denseness and compactness of its beauty militates against its attribution to a master whom we like to think represents one of the heights of artistic achievement. Here is a composition lacking, not only in serious drama and truth of human sentiment, but in that repose of line and arrangement which is associated with the culminating periods in the arts.

Of the five other works in the National Loan Collection ascribed to Giorgione, two bear the label only because it has been handed down from some more casual generation of experts. Lord Lansdowne's "Rustic Concert" did once, we believe, belong to the National Gallery, but was ejected when it was discovered that it most certainly was not

by Giorgione, the authorities setting insufficient store upon it to retain it for its intrinsic merits. Cariani is now thought to be the painter, and we may admire it for reflecting, however palely, the silent magic of the greater master. Worthy of a supreme painter, whoever he may be, is the portrait of a man lent by the Hon. Edward Wood, from Temple Newsam. There is a general feeling that the hand that painted it painted also, in a later and more fluent period, the portrait lent



THE ONLY PRINCESS ON THE STAGE: PRINCESS BARIATINSKY (MME. LYDIA YAWORSKAIA) IN "THE DREAM OF LIFE."

Princess Bariatinsky, the only Princess who is a professional actress, is to make her first appearance in London on November 30 in "La Dame aux Camélias," in a series of matinées at the Afternoon Theatre (His Majesty's). Her stage name is Mme. Lydia Yaworskaia. She is the daughter of a Russian General. Her husband, the Prince, is well known as a playwright. His brother married the daughter of Alexander II.

by Sir Hugh Lane and ascribed by him to Titian. We cannot help thinking that the likeness between the sitters helps to beguile us into this impression. If a juggler would transpose certain characteristics from one picture to another, each could be made neatly to conform to the dignity of the name it bears; as it is, their qualities are somewhat confusingly distributed, and the result is a knot worthy to be untied by a Berenson

As rare as Giorgione, from the point of view of England's collections, is Carpaccio. One little chamber in Venice contains ten times more of his handiwork than is distributed over all the galleries of this country, and we must be particularly grateful to Lord Berwick for the loan of his beautiful "Holy Family, with Two Donors." Rare, too, and beautiful is Mr. Lewis Harcourt's "Doge of Venice," by that gentle early master, Gentile Bellini. Mr. R. H. Benson's "Circe," by Dosso Dossi, is naturally hung among the Venetians, for that delightful fantasy owes much to their influence. This School overflows into another room. Sir Julius Wernher's "Portrait of Giacomo Doria," in the main gallery, is a magnificent Titian, so reticent in the display of a lovely and masterly quality of paint that it must be very closely approached to be fully appreciated. The exactly opposite method of inspection should be followed if the visitor would be admitted into the wonders of Sir Edgar Vincent's El Greco. Near at hand, its paint is raw and its perspective impudent, but from across the gallery the artist's purpose may be speedily recognised. The person best able to account for his freakishness of vision would have been, in all probability, the artist's optician.—E. M.



IN THE NEW PLAY AT THE LYRIC THEATRE: MR. LEWIS WALLER AS SIR WALTER RALEGH.

Mr. William Devereux's new romantic drama, "Sir Walter Raleigh," which has been given at Birmingham, was produced at the Lyric Theatre on Wednesday, with Mr. Lewis Waller in the name-part. The character of Queen Elizabeth is played by Miss Winifred Emery.



The first professional actress in England named Margaret Marshall, or Mrs. Marshall.



MARK TWAIN'S DAUGHTER RECENTLY MARRIED: MADAME GABRILOVITSCH.

Miss Clara L. Clemens, daughter of Mark Twain, and a well-known contralto singer, was married last week to M. Ossip Gabrilovitsch, the Russian pianist, at West Redding, Connecticut. At the wedding her father was in delightfully humorous vein.

Photograph by Barnett

MUSIC.

WE are to increase our knowledge of musical life in America very shortly, for Mr. Hermann Klein will on Monday week next recount his seven years' experience of musical conditions in New York. The title chosen for his address is "The Truth about Music in America," and as Mr. Klein knows what he is talking about, and can be very critical upon occasion, his address should draw a large audience, and should reveal certain truths that some of us know and few of us speak about. At the same time London is, from the musical point of view, a glass house in which stone-throwing should not be practised recklessly.

On the same evening, the London Symphony orchestra will give the first of its Symphony Concerts at the Queen's Hall. Dr. Richter will conduct a programme that is quite innocent of novelty; but when the second concert of the series is given on Nov. 8, Paderewski will not only play the "Emperor" concerto, but will introduce, for first performance in England, a symphony from his own pen. We have had less comprehensive works from the pen of the great Polish pianist, and they have been exceedingly clever, very serious, and not a little dull; but the production of a new symphony by a musician of repute is always a great musical event, and we may hope to find in it a notable contribution to modern music.

Busoni offers an attractive programme this afternoon at Bechstein's prior to his departure for the States. Bach, Mozart, Beethoven, Paganini, and Liszt are all included, and each composer enjoys the privilege of having his work arranged by the pianist! It remains to be seen, or rather to be heard, whether the great masters of music would not have been better left alone in such glory as they could achieve by the aid of their unarranged compositions.



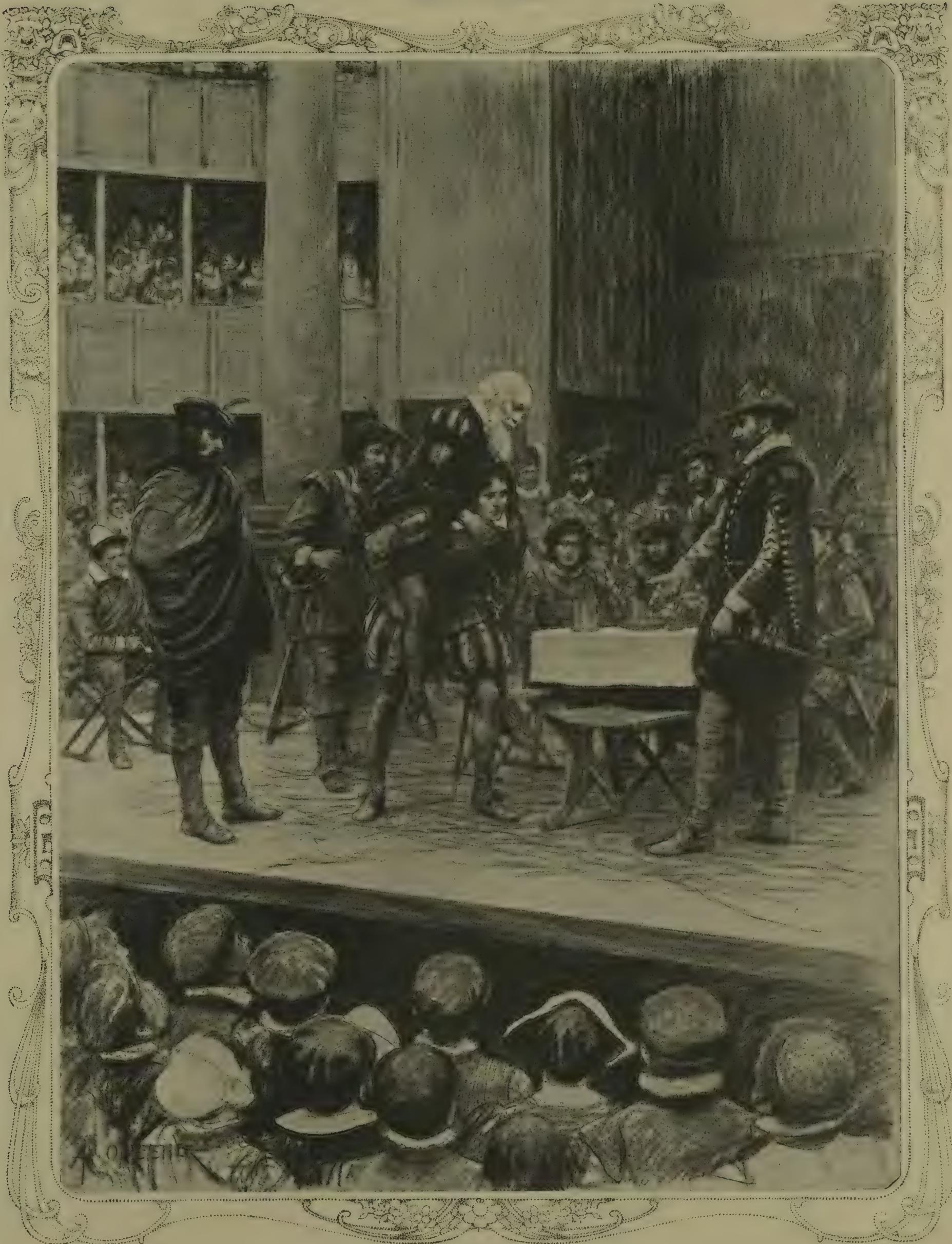
IN THE NEW EMPIRE BALLET, "ROUND THE WORLD": MISS LYDIA KYASHT.

The new ballet at the Empire, called "Round the World," was produced there last Saturday with Miss Lydia Kyasht as a bright particular star of the entertainment. The action turns on a bet made by a certain Captain that he will complete the circuit of the globe in one month.

Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

IN THE "WOODEN O": SHAKESPEARE AT THE GLOBE.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.



THE HISTORIC THEATRE CONCERNING WHOSE SITE THERE IS A DISPUTE: SHAKESPEARE, AS ADAM, IS CARRIED ON THE SHOULDERS OF ORLANDO TO THE EXILED DUKE'S TABLE IN THE FOREST OF ARDEN—IN "AS YOU LIKE IT," AT THE GLOBE.

Our drawing shows a scene from "As You Like It," as presented at the Globe of Shakespeare's day, with Shakespeare himself as Adam, a character there is some evidence to show he played. The original Globe Theatre, which was built in 1599, was burned down in 1613—it is said to have been fired by sparks from a cannon used in one of the productions—and a new structure of the same name took its place. The playhouse was open to the weather, and was only a summer theatre. The winter plays were given in the Blackfriars. In 1614, and until his death, Shakespeare owned one-fourteenth of the Globe and one-seventh of the Blackfriars. Dr. Wallace has estimated that the market value of the Globe in that year was £4200, that of the Blackfriars, £2100. "In Shakespeare's time" (we quote Charles Hastings' "The Theatre"), "the performances probably took place in the afternoon. The entrance to two of the theatres was only one penny; this, however, merely gave right of entrance to the pit, where everyone had to stand. To get into the galleries cost another penny, and a comfortable seat required the outlay of a third." The shape of the Globe Theatre gives point to Shakespeare's lines spoken by Chorus before Act I. of "Henry V.": "Can this cockpit hold The vasty fields of France? or may we cram Within this wooden O the very casques That did affright the air at Agincourt?"

CAUSE OF A TOAST THAT WILL BE DRUNK BY EIGHTY MILLIONS:

SAN FRANCISCO, THE AMERICAN PHœNIX, NEW-RISEN FROM ITS ASHES.

PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN FROM HEIGHTS OF 1000 AND 1000 FEET BY THE GEORGE R. LAWRENCE COMPANY, CHICAGO, AND BY THE R. J. WATERS COMPANY, ACTING UNDER 1898 PATENT.



1. DEAD! SAN FRANCISCO IN 1906, LAID WASTE BY EARTHQUAKE AND FIRE.

2. LIVING! SAN FRANCISCO IN 1909, REBUILT, AND READY

TO BE TOASTED—NOB HILL IN THE FOREGROUND.

TO BE TOASTED—NOB HILL IN THE FOREGROUND.

It has been arranged by President Taft that at noon on Tuesday next (October 19) the inhabitants of the United States, some eighty millions of people, shall simultaneously cease from their occupations and drink a toast in honour of the rebuilding of San Francisco, which, as all the world knows, was partially destroyed, three years ago, by a great earthquake and consequent fire. The actual date of the disaster was April 18, 1906; and the hour when the shock occurred was just after five o'clock in the morning. As in the case of Lisbon, the loss of life by the actual earthquake was comparatively small, but the fire thus broke out reduced to ashes quite three-quarters of the city. The earthquake had interrupted the water supply, and it was therefore impossible to check the flames. Two hundred thousand people fled to the parks and open spaces, where they camped out, and but for prompt aid from the United States Government and various American cities, famine would have been added to the

other horrors. Many of the finer buildings in the city were completely wrecked, including the wealthy residential quarter of Nob Hill. The City Hall was utterly wrecked, and many huge buildings in the business quarter. With wonderful energy and spirit the inhabitants soon set to work to rebuild their ruined city, and now the "Queen of the Pacific" has once more risen, phoenix-like, from her ashes, and is ready to receive the congratulations of the world. Great celebrations are to be held there during the week beginning on Tuesday, including an assemblage of war-ships in the harbour, and the city will be declared officially reopened. The buildings that withstood the shock of the earthquake were all earthquake-proof, of reinforced concrete, or masonry, with steel frames. Nearly all the new structures are built in this manner. The first photograph was taken on May 29, 1906; the second in April 1909.

LITERATURE

"Memorials of St. Paul's Cathedral."
(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" page.)

Archdeacon Sinclair has taken a wide view of his subject in his new volume, "Memorials of St. Paul's Cathedral" (Chapman and Hall), for he does not confine himself merely to the story and description of the building itself, but gives as much general history, from the very beginnings of London, as is needed to bring the great church and its development into relationship with the men and movements of each successive period. The effect is to enlarge immensely the scope of the book's interest, and to lift it out of the purely antiquarian and architectural region into that of social and religious history. St. Paul's is thus placed in its proper setting as a pivot of the life and growth of the Metropolis. The account of Wren and his work is especially full and interesting. This large treatment will enable the volume to attain its object as stated by the author in his preface — namely, to bring the history and life of St. Paul's before the people. Archdeacon Sinclair was eminently qualified to undertake such a task, and it is no surprise that he has produced a volume of absorbing interest. He acknowledges his indebtedness to Dean Milman's "Annals of St. Paul's Cathedral," which was published in 1868-69, but, as he remarks, that book is now out of print, and, moreover,

Photo Lafayette.



MR. EGERTON CASTLE,
Joint author with his wife, Agnes Castle, of
their new novel, "Diamond Cut Paste,"
published by Mr. John Murray.

"the whole development of the modern popular life of St. Paul's has been since that date." He has been ably seconded by his illustrator, Mr. Louis Weirter, R.B.A., whose numerous drawings, together with plans and old prints, give an excellent idea of the architectural evolution of the cathedral.

English Furniture. Mr. Francis Lenyon specialises (the word is excused by the modern need for it) to good purpose in his beautiful volume, "The Decoration and Furniture of English Mansions during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" (T. Werner Laurie). He illustrates and describes a very distinct period of English domestic and decorative art from "Early English Renaissance" to Georgian, early and middle. The phrase

HEADS OF FAMOUS PUBLISHING HOUSES. No. XXIII.
MR. ARTHUR WAUGH,
Managing Director of Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

"Early English Renaissance," by the way, must make any architect shudder—it so confounds the terminology of the wide-apart dates of architecture. For the purposes of furniture, however, it serves to indicate the introduction of classic taste (chiefly by Inigo Jones) into England; a "polite" innovation, a classicism tardy in regard

to the Latin countries, early in regard to England; a reconciliation in fact, between our estranged island and the Continent. Two influences have contended with that Renaissance in England—the Gothic and the Oriental; and both have triumphed, sometimes with beauty and power, sometimes with a silly revivalism; and in this young century classicism is again uppermost. Inigo Jones, Wren, Kent, the Adam brothers, are in honour, and even the name "Georgian," that stood for all that was pretentious, dull, extravagant, and without real style, is for a while hauled up from the depths of contempt. Mr. Lenyon, who chiefly leads us through the splendid selection at 31, Old Burlington Street, is a scholarly showman.

The Man from the Moon. Lucky will be the child who receives as a birthday or Christmas present a copy of Mr. Philip Carmichael's charming story, "The Man from the

Moon" (Grant Richards), with its excellent and numerous illustrations (eight in colour and the rest in black and white) by Mr. Frank Watkins. The great merit of the story is that it is really a children's story, both in ideas and language, and is not, like too many modern books for children, full of allusions and jokes only intelligible to grown-up people. Not but what there is plenty of humour in it—the unconscious and therefore delightful humour of the nursery—which a grown-up who is fond of children will appreciate. But the story and the pictures are both primarily meant for little people, and both are bound to be popular with them, as all work is that sincerely aims at pleasing them and nothing more. Nursery books of this type, for girls and boys of about six to ten, are not too common. There are, of course, innumerable books for children issued, but often the contents are scrappy and disconnected. A continuous tale like this, wherein the inhabitants of fairyland are associated with the familiar inmates of the toy-cupboard, is just the kind of book which children like who prefer a long story, such as "Alice in Wonderland," to an odd hotch-potch of separate tales and verses.

THE LAST PHASE OF "THE MAN FROM THE MOON":
THE PRINCESS HE LEFT BEHIND HIM.

"But it isn't good-bye for good, is it?" she asked softly. "I'm afraid it will be good-bye for good," said the Man in the Moon slowly, "but on clear moonlight nights I hope you will sometimes look up to the moon, and then perhaps you will think of me for a moment, and you may be sure I shall be thinking of you."

(Reproduced, with the two pictures below, from "The Man from the Moon," by Philip Carmichael, illustrated by Frank Watkins. By courtesy of the publisher, Mr. Grant Richards.)



THE FROG PRINCE AND THE DRAGON: AN UNEQUAL CONTEST, AS DESCRIBED BY THE FROG.

"Now if the prince had been in his natural form" (the frog is telling the story to the little princess and the Man in the Moon) "I can't tell what he might have done, but having been a frog for so long he had naturally become very brave indeed, like all frogs, so of course he couldn't stand such an insult as that, and in a moment he had drawn his sword and cut off the dragon's head."

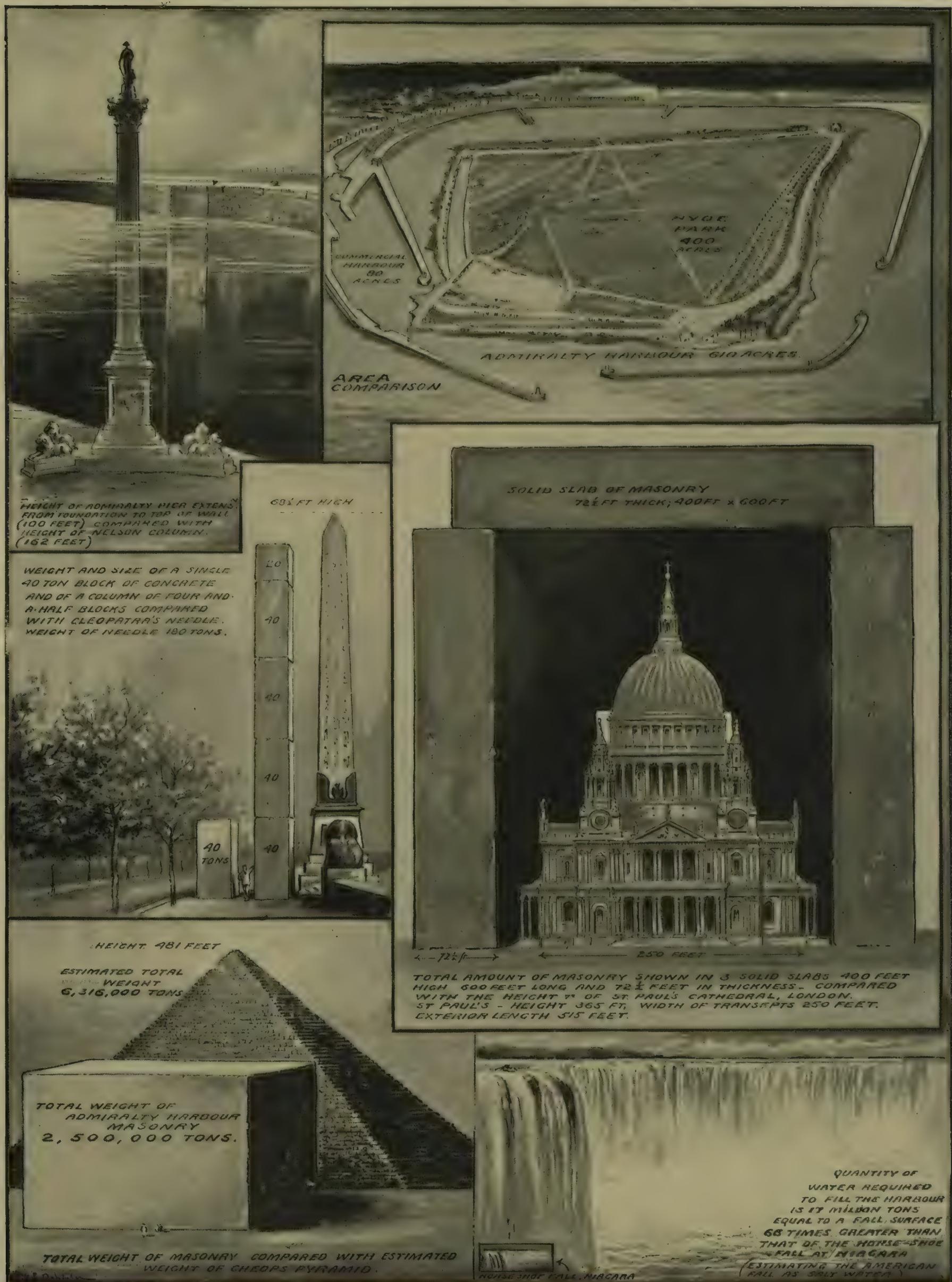


THE YELLOW PERIL: THE PRINCESS SHOWS THE CHINA DRAGON TO THE MAN IN THE MOON.

"There he is," said the little princess, "on the mantelpiece." The Man in the Moon looked up with interest. The Yellow Dragon was sitting on the mantelpiece with his huge mouth wide open, as if he were hungry. He was made of china, chiefly, with a few bits of gold or brass stuck about him here and there. He was rather terrible to look at, yet somehow the Man in the Moon fancied there was a friendly twinkle in his eye."

A HARBOUR INTO WHICH HYDE PARK COULD BE PUT:

STARTLING FACTS ABOUT THE NEW ADMIRALTY HARBOUR AT DOVER.



REMARKABLE COMPARISONS: FIGURES CONCERNING THE NEW NAVAL HARBOUR.

Nothing could show better than do these pictorial comparisons the size of the new Admiralty Harbour. As we have noted, it would hold Hyde Park easily, for the Admiralty Harbour (leaving the Commercial Harbour out of the question) has an area of 610 acres. Hyde Park has an area of 400 acres; Kensington Gardens have an area of 300 acres; the Green Park, 71 acres; and St. James's Park, 83 acres. The Imperial Institute occupies 2 acres. The concrete blocks used would cover a distance of over 150 miles if placed end to end.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.

GIVING DOVER THE IMPORTANCE URGED FOR IT BY SIR WALTER RALEIGH: THE NEW ADMIRALTY HARBOUR.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, NORMAN WILKINSON.



NORMAN WILKINSON 1909

1. Mr. M. F. G. Wherry (SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER FOR A PERIOD OF SEVEN YEARS).
2. COLONEL SIR EDWARD KARAN (ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF SINCE 1906).
3. COLONEL SIR HENRY PELMELD (ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF UNTIL 1906).

4. Mr. W. C. Hawke (OF MESSRS. PEARSON'S).
5. Sir William Pearson, Bt. (HEAD OF MESSRS. S. PEARSON AND SON, LTD., CONTRACTORS FOR THE WORKS).

6. Sir William Matthews (SENIOR PARTNER OF MESSRS. COOKE, SOY, AND MATTHEWS, DESIGNERS OF THE WORKS).
7. Mr. A. H. Owles (OF MESSRS. PEARSON'S).

8. Mr. A. G. Vaughan-Lee (1ST CHIEF ASTR. ENGINEER; THEN SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER).
9. Mr. E. W. Moir (DIRECTOR-IN-CHARGE ON BEHALF OF MESSRS. PEARSON).
10. Mr. F. W. Duckham (OF MESSRS. PEARSON'S).

"IN THE VERY STRAIGHT PASSAGE AND INTERCOURSE OF ALMOST ALL THE SHIPPING IN CHRISTENDOM": A BRITISH BATTLE-SHIP ENTERING THE NEW NAVAL HARBOUR AT DOVER,
WHICH WAS OPENED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES ON FRIDAY OF THIS WEEK.

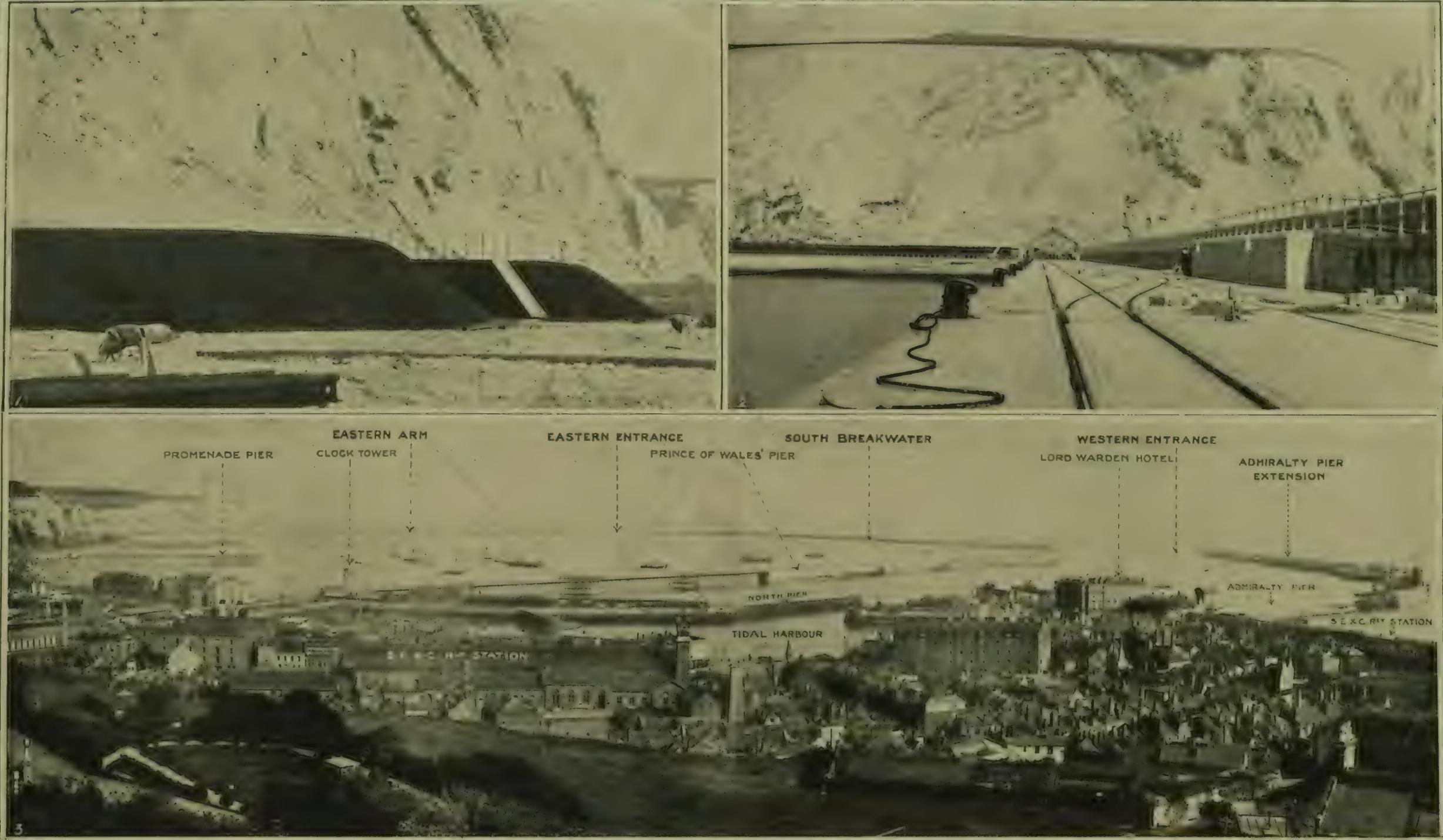
In the days of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Walter Raleigh urged Dover's claim to national recognition, describing it as "situated on a promontory next fronting a puissant foreign king and in the very straight passage and intercourse of almost all the shipping in Christendom." Yet the modern history of Dover Harbour dates back only some nine-and-sixty years, beginning with a scheme recommended by a Royal Commission which advised the spending of £2,000,000

on the harbour. Two further Commissions sat, and out of their deliberations was born, between the years 1847 and 1867, the Admiralty Pier. In 1891 permission was given for the construction of a small commercial harbour. Four years later the plans for the suggested national and refuge harbour in Dover Bay took definite shape. As a result has come the Great Naval Harbour which it was arranged the Prince of Wales should open yesterday.

Photographs by Vandick, Lambert Weston, Cos. Jaquetti, London Stereoscopic, Bassano, Lafayette, and Elliott and Fry.

A GIANT SANCTUARY FOR THE GIANTS OF THE NAVY: THE NEW ADMIRALTY HARBOUR AT DOVER.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, OCT. 16, 1902. 543



1. POWER FOR THE DEATH THAT MOVES BENEATH THE WAVES: TANKS CONTAINING PETROL FOR SUBMARINES.

2. A RESTING-PLACE FOR THE MOST MODERN FORM OF WAR-VESSEL: THE BERTH FOR SUBMARINES.

3. "THE LARGEST AREA OF OPEN SEA YET ENCLOSED BY SOLID MASONRY WORKS TO FORM A HARBOUR OF REFUGE": A GENERAL VIEW OF THE NEW ADMIRALTY HARBOUR AT DOVER.

Some idea of the magnitude of the task undertaken may be gained from the knowledge that the area of the enclosure which constitutes the Admiralty Harbour is 610 acres, and that of the commercial harbour 80 acres, a total enclosure of 690 acres, "which is believed to be the largest area of open sea yet enclosed by solid masonry works to form a harbour of refuge." The work, it need hardly be said, was extremely difficult. For instance, the site available for the harbour was exposed to all seas from west to east. The quantity of water required to fill the harbour is 17,000,000 tons.

THE DAVIDS OF THE SPANISH ARMY: SLINGS FOR THROWING BOMBS AGAINST THE ENEMY.

PHOTOGRAPH BY C. TRAMPS.



ONE OF THE MOST PRIMITIVE OF WEAPONS AS A NEW ARM FOR SOLDIERS OF TO-DAY: MEN OF THE SPANISH TROOPS AT MELILLA USING SLINGS FOR THROWING EXPLOSIVE GRENADES.

The slings used against the Rifians by Spanish troops at Melilla were described, when they were first mentioned in dispatches recently, as new weapons of destruction. Obviously, they are merely a modern form of one of the most primitive of arms, though explosive grenades have taken the place of the stones of David and those who went before him. Forty men of the Chelana Battalion were chosen to wield the slings, and owed their novel position to the fact that they came either from the Ronda mountain region or from among the hill-dwellers of Toledo and Estremadura—that is to say, from districts whose people are accustomed to the use of the slings. Speaking of new weapons, it may be recalled that the Moors have been turning ginger-beer and curacao bottles into bombs.



SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

"SUPERSTITION
SKINNY FINGER."

WALKING down Regent Street, London, the other day, I noted the sandwichmen by the kerb, who bore on their backs and fronts the announcements of the palmists and seers who seem to flourish most successfully where there is most money to be spent. I was invited, for example (as one of the public beholding the advertisements), to consult So-and-So, the Eastern seer. The next boardman bore an announcement that So-and-So was the only Egyptian seer in London, and that all others were but false prophets, and, of course, as such, not worth any consideration whatever. Then there was advertised a real Mahatma, who, I suppose, might be expected to emulate the tricks of Madame Blavatsky. Other less eminent professors, male and female, of the occult had their announcements duly displayed. All were anxious to reveal the future and to state the past history of their clients. "When in doubt or trouble, consult Professor So-and-So," ran one advertisement; and, I suppose there may be many poor souls in want of sympathy who, for a pecuniary consideration of course, can obtain consolation of a kind from the Professor's lips. I often wonder why the police, who are sharp enough to detect and convict the poor wretch who deludes servant-girls at the area gate, allow the soothsayers and palmists of the West-End of London to practise their arts—mostly those, I should say, of false pretences when it is not a question of blackmail—freely and without interference on the part of the law. What holds true of the kitchen ought to hold good in the case of the drawing-room, and I therefore say that Scotland Yard should apply the law equally here, and do away with the fashionable soothsayer.

Photo, G. G. Bain.
PROFESSOR ABBOTT LAWRENCE LOWELL.
Who has just been installed as the new President of Harvard University.

This topic of superstition evokes not a few interesting considerations which border on the whole question of human credulity. I suppose it is impossible to discover in the highest phases of civilisation a state or mood of mind in which there exists no element of a superstitious nature. Personally, I have found men and women of high culture who, rejecting all the ordinary theories and views regarding ghosts and apparitions, have, nevertheless, expressed the opinion that there are to be found links

between this present life of ours and existences of other kinds and other ages. The magazine literature of this and previous decades reflects the same tone of things. The "ghost story" has shifted its venue from the church-yard at midnight, and the shrouded figure of the dead, to the apparition that visits us at home, and that influences in one way or another the current of the lives of its living kith and kin. We have become psychologically expert in the treatment of our apparitions, and although science is plain in its explanation of ghost-seeing, even people of culture, of whom one might expect better things, are still given to lean to the superstitious side, and to aver that

there may be "something in it"—referring, as they do, to the records of the occult, which, needless to say, abound.

The other day, there was recalled to my mind the case of a certain Highland home in which bells were rung in a mysterious fashion and noises made such as, apparently, could not be accounted for on ordinary and commonplace grounds. Now, an electrical expert tells us that, in certain atmospheric states, bell-wires become electrically charged and ring the bells as a matter of scientific consequence. This disposes of the idea that disembodied spirits—which, by the way, seem to possess very highly developed muscular powers, if we are to credit the accounts of their dealings with furniture—represent the active media of the bell-ringing exploits in so-called haunted houses. I make bold to say that there never was an exhibition of alleged supernatural interference which, given due and proper investigation, could not be resolved into the normal and usual. We should reflect that the knowledge of science is as yet feebly developed among the mass of the people. A man may be educated, or even cultured, in the ordinary sense of the term and yet may be utterly ignorant of psychology and of the ordinary run of scientific methods and investigation.

The whole topic begins and ends with the statement that the majority of even educated men and women are more inclined to accept a theory of interference with human affairs, which credits an unknown outside influence as the moving spring acting to produce events outside ordinary experience, than to rely on scientific explanations of so-called mysterious phenomena. If I see an apparition by daylight or at night, I know as a matter of sober fact that my brain has a power of projecting stored-up images forwards on to the foreground of consciousness, just as, in normal seeing, my brain receives impressions from without and registers them as ordinary concepts. People who are given to see things from within do not realise, because they are ignorant of mental-physiology, that the brain can and does, on occasion, project from within, just as it receives from without. One has to attain a certain amount of scientific culture to understand this fact. As for the palmists and soothsayers, they should be convicted by the police.

ANDREW WILSON.



Photo, Miss G. A. Thompson.
WHERE THE STARS MAY BE WATCHED IN COMFORT ON COLD NIGHTS: THE OBSERVING-ROOM OF THE GREAT TELESCOPE AT HARVARD MADE BY DR. COMMON.
The opening of Harvard House at Stratford-on-Avon, the installation on the same day of the University's new President, Professor A. L. Lowell, and the approach of Halley's comet, combine to lend especial interest to the great telescope at Harvard, which, like the University, owes its origin to an Englishman. It was designed and made by the late Dr. A. A. Common, of Ealing, and its optical glass, which has a diameter of five feet, is the largest ever successfully mounted. By a system of mirrors the observer can look through the eyepiece of the telescope sitting in a warm room on the coldest of winter nights.



Photo, Miss G. A. Thompson.
A TELESCOPE THAT WEIGHS TWENTY TONS: DR. COMMON'S TELESCOPE, SHOWING THE RELATIVE SIZE OF A MAN.

The Common telescope is a reflecting telescope which receives the light of a star down a long tube upon its great mirror, and reflects it by a series of small mirrors fixed inside the tube to the eyepiece of the telescope outside and above. The telescope, which has been mounted in the open air at Harvard, is used chiefly for photometric researches. The whole structure, including the tank in which it floats, weighs about twenty tons. The telescope is worked by electrically driven machinery, and the touch of a button moves the ponderous instrument with ease and precision.

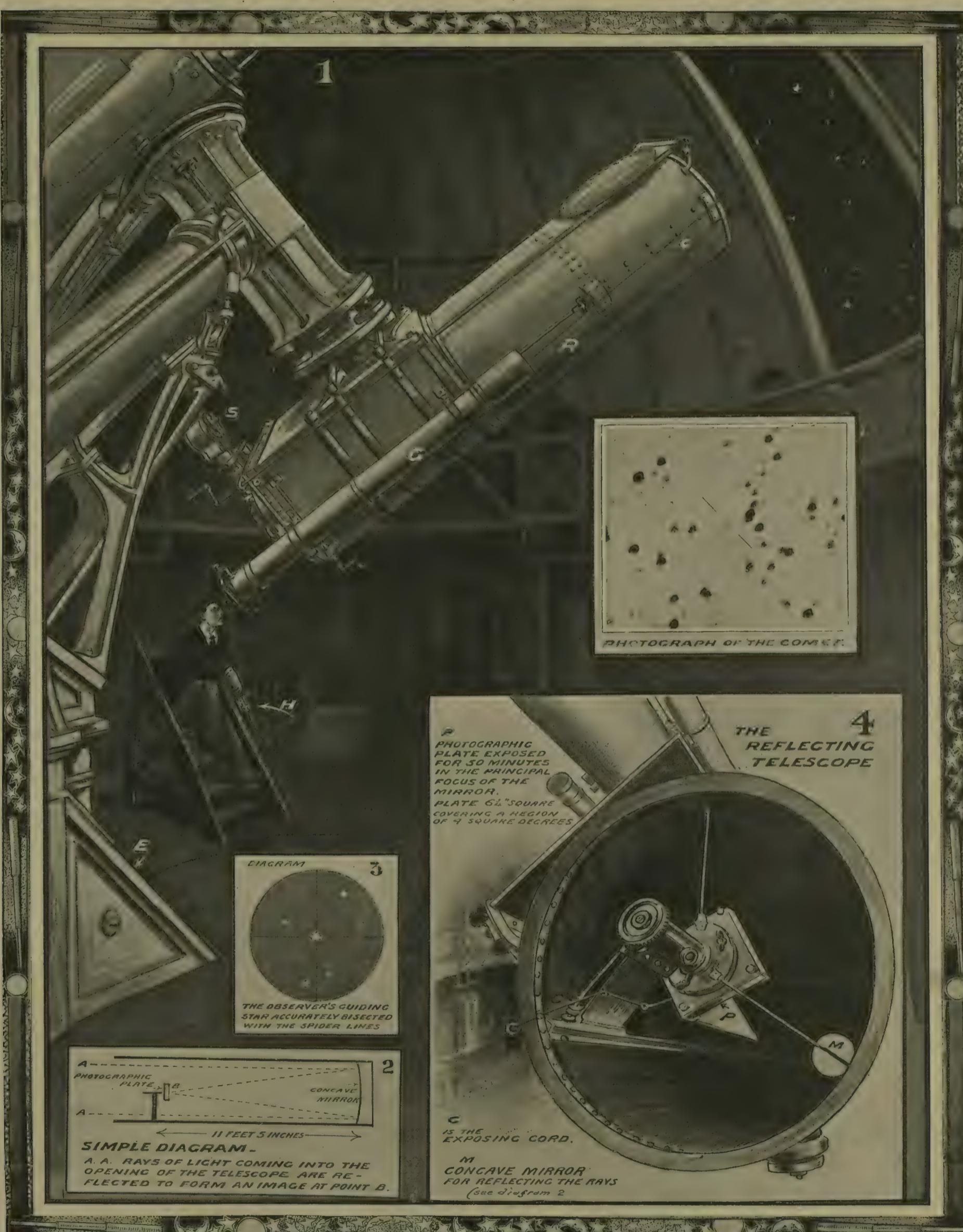
(See Article on another Page.)



Photo, H. J. Shepstone.
A HUGE TELESCOPE AFLOAT IN WATER: THE LOWER PART OF DR. COMMON'S TELESCOPE.

The mounting of the Common telescope is highly ingenious. Instead of being supported by a pedestal or foundation pier, the telescope is held in position by a hollow water-tight cylinder that floats in a tank of water. This tank is 15 feet deep at the farther end and 11 feet long, the bottom sloping up at an angle of about 45 degrees to the surface of the ground. The cylinder is 18 feet long and 7 feet 8 inches in diameter. The buoyancy of the water supports its weight, and delicate pivots at each end serve to steady it in position and allow it to turn readily.

OFFERING INDIGNITY TO A TERROR OF THE AGES: "SNAPPING" THE COMET
WHICH WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR USED AS AN OMEN.



THE PHOTOGRAPHING OF HALLEY'S COMET AT GREENWICH—HOW IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

Halley's comet has suffered indignity by being photographed. A strange fate, truly, for an object that has put terror into the hearts of many, and was made use of by William the Conqueror, who, a few months before he landed at Hastings, assured his people that it was a sign that a kingdom needed a king. Seriously, however, the photographing of the comet at Greenwich Observatory was no easy task, and the authorities may well be congratulated on the results achieved. Our drawings show how the photographs were taken. The telescope is made to follow the stars in their diurnal motion by means of very fine clockwork. The slightest inaccuracy in the driving of the clock is corrected by the observer, who, throughout the fifty-minutes exposure, sits at his guiding telescope watching his "guide star," and keeping it accurately bisected on a spider-line in the telescope. Figure 1 shows the Reflecting Telescope or Camera (R), which has a mirror 30 in. in diameter and a focal length of 11 ft. 5 in., and the Guiding Telescope or "Finder" (G). The operator pulls the exposing cord (C) and then makes his fifty minutes' exposure. The electrical Hand-Control by which he regulates the clock is marked H, and E is the clock itself. S is the Spectroscope, which was not used, however, in connection with Halley's comet. Figure 2 is a section of the Reflecting Telescope, showing how the straight rays of light from "infinity" are reflected to a point by the concave mirror. Figure 3 explains itself. In Figure 4 appears the opening of the Reflecting Telescope as seen from the bridge or gallery, showing the relative positions of the concave lens and the photographic plate. As we gave last week a photograph of the comet taken at Greenwich, rather than repeat it we give this week one taken on September 12 by Dr. Max Wolf at Heidelberg. The exposure in this case was one hour.

THE NEW WAR OF THE ROSES: THE BLACKPOOL AERODROME.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, W. B. ROBINSON.

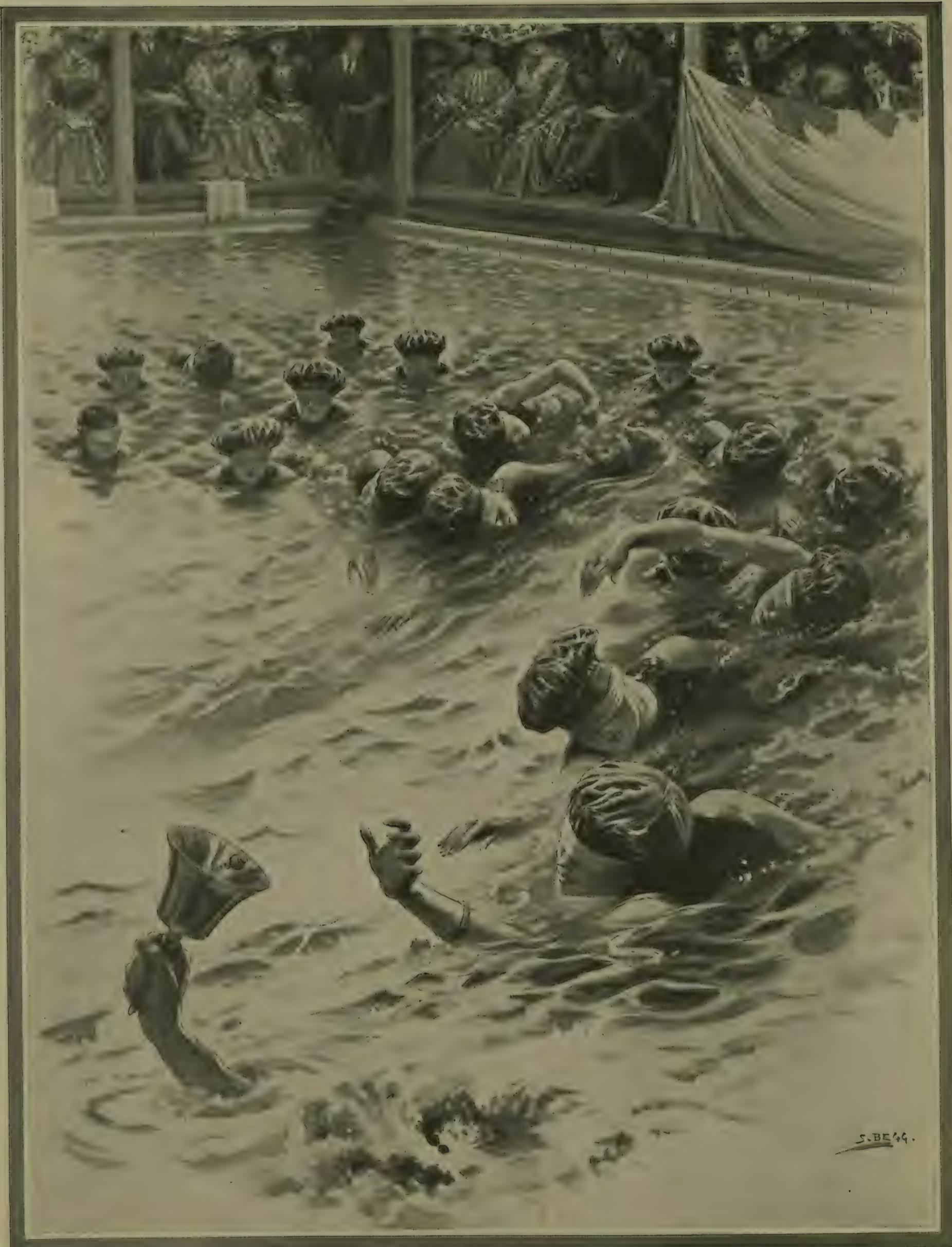


AN AVIATOR'S-EYE VIEW: THE BLACKPOOL FLYING GROUND.

Blackpool's flying week is to begin on the 18th. Always attractive, additional interest now attaches to it in view of the unexpected announcement that Doncaster will hold an aviation meeting at the same time—indeed, will steal a march of three days upon its Lancashire rival. The result of this action is quite a little War of the Roses, very much up to date. The Blackpool aerodrome, at which are likely to be seen Farman, Rougier, Paulhan, Dufour, Defiers, Barateaux, Sanchez Bessa, Emilio, and Edwards (all on biplanes of the Farman or Voisin type), with, perhaps, an aviator on a Blériot, and some others, is situated just outside the Borough boundary, and comprises the grassland of the farm in Squire's Gate Lane and the ground of the Blackpool Golf Club. The bunkers on the links will be removed for the week of the meeting, so that the flying men may have the clear run that is essential before their aeroplanes will rise into the air. Of his drawing, our Artist writes: "To meet the exigencies of a vertical page, I have shown the 710 yards track 'on the twist'; really it should be parallel with the 1200 yards track. I have dispensed with the outer barrier in the foreground, otherwise the stands, sheds, etc., would have been microscopic."

BELL - MAN'S BLUFF: SWIMMING AFTER SOUND.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, S. BEGG.



THE DECEPTIVE CLANG: THE BELL-MAN RINGING HIS BELL TO INDICATE HIS WHEREABOUTS, BEFORE ELUDING THE BLINFOLDED LADY-SWIMMERS WHO ARE PURSUING HIM, BY DIVING UNDER THEM.

It is the business of the bell-man to ring his bell as often as possible without being captured by the blindfold pursuers he lures from place to place by the sound. He rings his bell; swims to a fresh position, rings again, and so on. At times, after ringing, he will dive under his eager pursuers, appear behind them, and ring once more, to their astonishment and confusion.

Then he is off again on a new tack.

MAKING THE VOICE AUDIBLE IN A PANDEMONIUM.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO.



ORDERS THROUGH THE MEGAPHONE: A FIRE-BRIGADE OFFICER DIRECTING HIS MEN IN THE MIDST OF A MAELSTROM OF NOISES.

It is by no means an easy matter for the Fire-Brigade officers to convey their orders to their men in the din that accompanies a great fire—amid the noise of the engines, the hiss of the water, the crackling of the flames, the falling of timber and of masonry. Hence the use of the megaphone, which makes the voice audible when, unaided, it would be inaudible, and which proved its value once again the other day on the occasion of the burning of the big hop-warehouse in Southwark.



Miss GERTIE MILLAR writes:

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Gertie Millar

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LADIES' PAGE.

WOMEN can only gain representative government from men. Up to the present, they have only tried to gain it by appeals to men's sense of justice and reason, for even the much-talked-of and much-abused "militant" movement has not, so far, inflicted one shred of bodily harm upon one man living, and all the "antics," as an old friend of mine calls the "militant" efforts, have been directed merely to obtaining "an arrest of thought." Considering that for a quarter of a century past Women's Suffrage has had a pledged nominal majority in the House of Commons, and that, at the present moment, the Second Reading of an enfranchising Bill actually stands carried by the existing House of Commons, it is surely both extraordinary and deplorable that the present state of affairs has been allowed to come about. It is the irony of Fate that the very ground upon which the Liberal Party is being instructed to breathe forth threats against the House of Lords is that "only representatives elected by the taxpayers ought to control the taxation of the country," while at the same moment the self-same party leaders are imprisoning women as common criminals for demanding representation for a large class of taxpayers who now are entirely unrepresented in the control of taxation!

How far men are being gained by the "Militants" to assist the cause actively is matter of opinion. Two of the *Daily News* leader-writers, Mr. Nevinson and Mr. Brailsford, at any rate, have declared that their consciences are so touched that they have resigned their important and well-paid appointments on that Liberal journal on this ground. They cannot continue to hold forth on the enormity of the Peers interfering with the exclusive right of the representatives elected by the taxpayers to control taxation while that House does not represent at all a large proportion of independent taxpayers. That is an immense sacrifice for men to make. But how many other men are willing even to "speak up" for the cause—that is the important point in doubt. Money is a very good gauge of feeling, and it is quite significant that the "Militants" have raised this year over fifty thousand pounds! At an Albert Hall meeting this month the last five thousand pounds of this sum was subscribed in ten minutes.

As Paris is the Mecca of dress, two projected reforms that are attracting attention there deserve notice. One is the muzzling the business end of the huge hat-pins that the present style of chapeau demands. Men have got tired of dodging the long sharp spikes that project from female heads in every direction, and the Prefect of Police himself has condescended to take note of the danger. Accordingly, hat-pins provided at the termination with tiny movable shields are being freely sold and used in Paris. The other idea is that women should cease to wear crape dresses and other heavy mourning, and substitute a band of crape on the sleeve—a "brassard" as it is called over there. The hat, it is



THE SMARTNESS OF STRIPES.

A gown in heliotrope and dark grey stripes, with black velvet collar, and buttons and loops of black velvet as trimming, worn with a black velvet hat having a puffed crown of heliotrope silk.

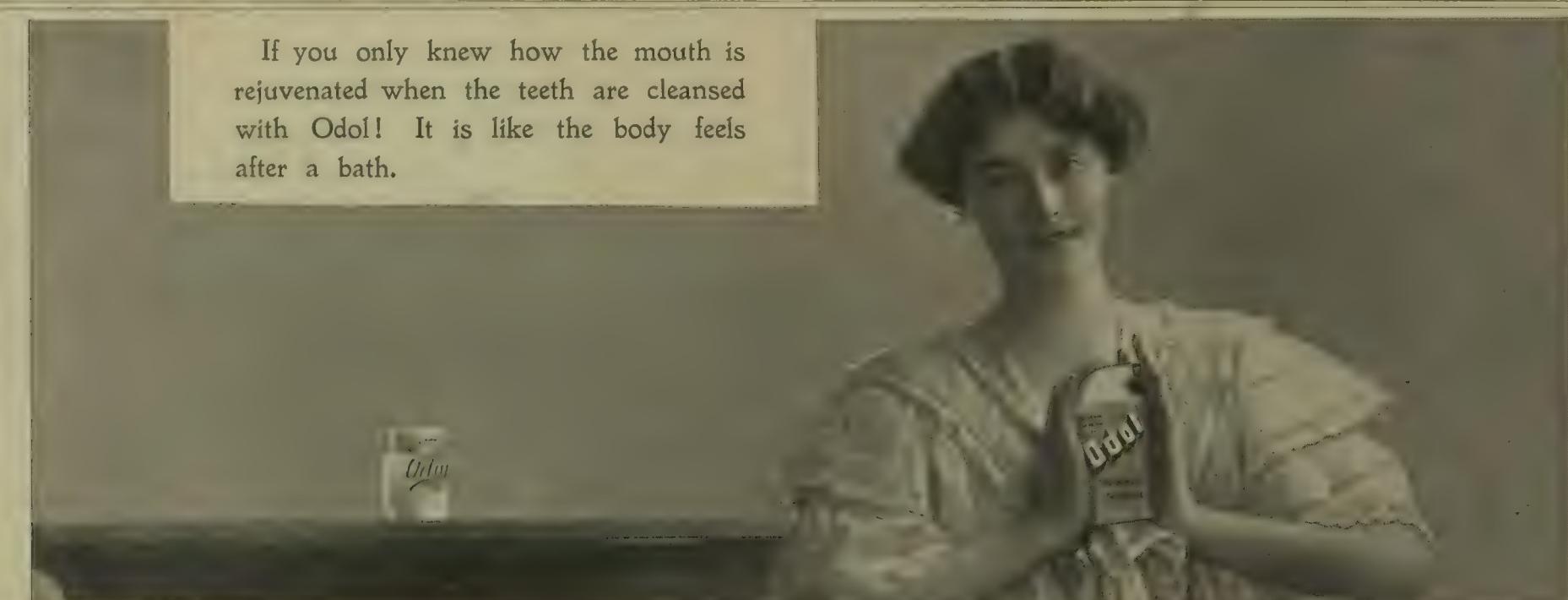
suggested, might remain crape-trimmed, but for hot weather a white blouse should be worn with a plain black skirt and a "brassard" of crape around the left arm above the elbow; while in winter a similar mark of mourning would suffice on a black or grey cloth coat. There is obviously good sense in the plan for business women, who have to face all weathers, and have not to obtrude their personal affairs on the indifferent world.

Widow's mourning is a particularly terrible ordeal. The crape dress and deep-edged mantle are easily spoiled, and the heavy, long veil dragging from the back of the bonnet causes a constant strain on the nerves of the head; even the broad white collar and cuffs are no small item to a woman who is just bereaved of her breadwinner, and thence often ill able to afford needless expense in her clothing. But the moral effect is more serious. A friend—a well-known writer—says in a letter to me: "The awfulness of going about the world in a dress which marks you as mine does me is something that requires to be felt to be understood. A horrid man came up to me to-day in the street and said at the top of his voice that I seemed in trouble and could he speak to me? I flew! Then in shops, and everywhere, you would be really surprised to see what advantage people take of one. They think one is unhappy, and does not care about anything, and they impose frightfully. As I go about in trams and places I see sad-eyed women in the same livery as myself, and I think what a mournful fellowship it is, and how little it can be understood until it befalls one—what it is to be a widow!" Well, now I am bound to add that I read this passage, which touched me so much, to a cynical old lady, and she replied—"Nonsense, my dear—that 'livery' is just putting up the sign 'To let'!" Husbands will have formally to prohibit their widows wearing mourning—as the late Lady Morell Mackenzie did for her children—before there can be any general change in custom, as no woman can be expected to take such a step except under the authority of the person to whose memory she would otherwise be suspected of showing a slight.

Every store cupboard ought to be well stocked with tins of viands that can be just heated to serve up quickly when the good-man brings in an unexpected guest, or when some mishap befalls the arranged pièce-de-résistance. Nothing for this purpose can compare with the various forms of curry provided by Messrs. Halford and Son. The *Lancet* has analysed them, and declares that Halford's tinned curried meats—curried mutton, rabbit, chicken, lobster, and prawns—are, hygienically, "free from reproach"; a most important point. These curried prawns make an excellent entrée, and are served as such by many of the leading London hotels and restaurants. Halford's Curry Sauce is an excellent idea; it is all ready flavoured, and a few spoonfuls of it added to an ordinary hash make it into a superior sort of entrée in a moment. Then there are Halford's Curry Powder and "Curry Mustard."

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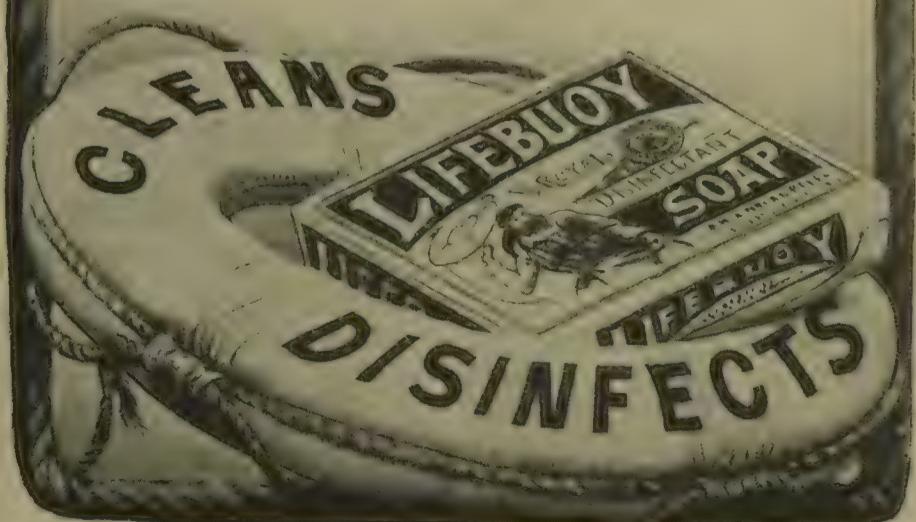


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"PORTUGAL: ITS LAND AND PEOPLE."

SOME years ago, when the late Sir Hugh Guion MacDonnell was our Minister to the Court of Lisbon, he complained to the reviewer of the scanty interest taken in Portugal by English-speaking people. "There are hardly any regular correspondents here," he said; "the British public is not kept *au courant* of political developments in which they are bound to take an interest, and British capital is not attracted to the support of sound commercial and agricultural undertakings that would be of equal value to Britons and Portuguese. Outside Lisbon and Oporto, Portugal is almost unknown at home." Since that time the reproach has been removed. Several works on Portugal have been published, and some of these have boasted more than a passing interest. Mr. W. H. Koebel, who has written the handsome volume "Portugal: Its Land and People" (Constable), now under notice, has already shown his quality in at least two travel books "Modern Argentina" and "Madeira, Old and New." As far as a single volume, written on reasonably popular lines, can handle so large a subject as Portugal, the author may be congratulated, and his book is made more attractive by the coloured illustrations contributed by Mrs. S. Rooth Dockery and by a collection of first-class photographs, finely reproduced. Naturally Mr. Koebel gives the most of his space to Lisbon and Oporto, but he deals at some length with the attractive Alentejo, which might be made the granary of the British Isles; with the exquisite garden-lands of the Minho, and the great fairs of Evora. He writes sanely and temperately of Portuguese bull-fighting, which differs from the sport which is so popular across the Spanish border by reason of the pleasant fact that neither horses nor bulls are killed. The fascination of Portugal is very hard to understand, for so much of the country is extremely gloomy

and sparsely populated by people whose poverty is perennial and whose ignorance is appalling. But the attraction of the land is definite enough as long as no attempt be made to analyse it, and Mr. Koebel is very happy in the way he expresses all that he has seen and felt. His eye is sympathetic, and the response of his hand sure, complete, and often

DR. COMMON'S SIXTY-INCH TELESCOPE AT HARVARD.

(See Illustrations on "Science" Page)

TO the late Dr. A. A. Common, of Ealing, belongs the honour of planning and polishing and mounting the largest mirror of optical glass that has ever been used successfully. The Common telescope receives the light of a star down a long tube upon its great mirror, and reflects it to the eyepiece by a series of small mirrors fixed inside the tube. It is also an equatorial; in other words, it is mounted so that its motion is on an axis parallel to the earth's axis, an inclination which corresponds to the latitude of the observatory, and the telescope proper is attached to this polar axis by means of a second axis perpendicular to it, called the declination axis. Since both telescope and polar axis rotate freely, by this double motion, when the image of a star has once appeared in the field of the telescope, a rotation of the polar axis east to west in sidereal time makes the telescope follow the apparent motion of the star, so that it remains constantly in the field until it has passed below the horizon. The mounting is wonderfully ingenious and practical. Instead of the usual costly pier of solid masonry or steel to support the telescope, this instrument is held in position by a hollow cylinder of steel, 18 ft. long and 7 ft. 8 in. in diameter, partially submerged in a concrete tank filled with water, and so ballasted that its axis points towards the celestial pole. Delicate pivots on the ends of this float serve to steady it in position, allowing it to turn freely on its axis, relieved of nearly its entire weight by the buoying effect of the water. At the upper end of the float is a stout

fork of steel, in which swings the telescope proper—a rectangular tube or structure, 21 ft. 6 in. long and 6 ft. square. The lower end of this structure, for a distance of 6 ft., is of steel plate and supports the large mirror; the remainder consists of a light framework of angle-iron covered with canvas to secure the greatest lightness of weight consistent with the necessary rigidity.—G. A. THOMPSON.



Photo. Milton Browne.
THE SOLACE OF MUSIC IN THE ARCTIC WILDS: COMMANDER PEARY'S PIANOLA IN THE CABIN
OF THE "ROOSEVELT."

This photograph of the interior of Commander Peary's cabin on board his ship, the "Roosevelt," shows that it is possible to carry something of the amenities of civilisation even on a voyage to the North Pole. The pianola here shown, which is one made by the Orchestrelle Co., of Aeolian Hall, New Bond Street, was a source of indescribable solace to the explorers in the Arctic wilds. No doubt it recalled "all that ever went with evening dress." Sitting by it is Peary's coloured servant, Matthew Henson.

felicitous. His book will do something for the country, and aid the work of that excellent society, the "Propaganda de Portugal," which tries hard to rouse a public spirit throughout the land, to attract foreign patronage to some of the country's most attractive resorts, and to make those resorts worthy of the support required.

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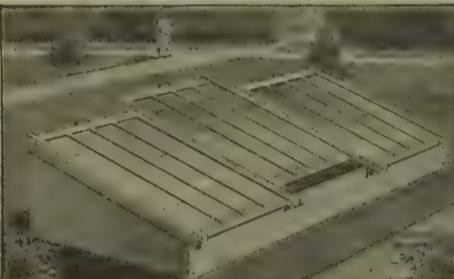
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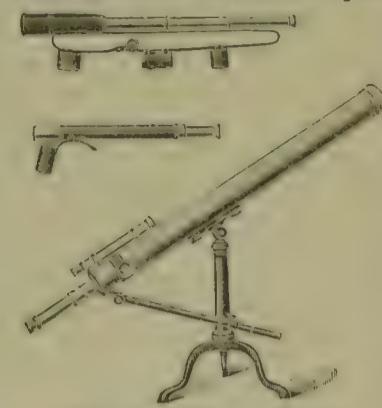
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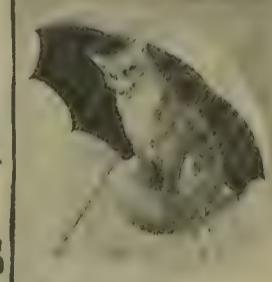


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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of MR. WALTER SAMUEL PARTRIDGE, of Lyme Court, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, and 4, Biliter Street, City, has been proved, the value of the estate amounting to £335,872. The testator gives £350 each and the household effects and personal articles to his children Walter Laurence, Amy Louisa, Elinor Constance, and Mrs. Middleditch; £250 each to the executors; £150 each to David S. S. Wetherfield and Joseph B. Rudge; £100 to Frederic Barryman; and legacies to servants and clerks. Should his son Henry Samuel and his wife release their interest in an Indenture of Settlement, then the residue is to be held in trust for his five children equally; but in the event of their refusing so to do, then conditional annuities of £250 are to be paid to each of them, and the ultimate residue divided amongst his other four children.

The will and codicil of MR. FREDERICK ISAAC WELCH, of Linden Lodge, Denmark Hill, have been proved by his sons, Ernest Frederick Welch and Harry Isaac Welch, the value of the estate being £90,336, of which four twenty-fifths are left to each of his three sons; three twenty-fifths in trust for each of his daughters, Edith and Jane; and seven twenty-fifths in trust to pay the income from one half thereof to each of his daughters while spinsters, and subject thereto for his three sons.

The will (dated May 28, 1908) of DAME LAURA THERESA ALMA-TADEMA, of 34, Grove End, St. John's Wood, has been proved by her husband, Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, the value of the property amounting to £41,593. She bequeathed £1000 and pictures and jewels to each of her step-daughters Laurence and Anna Alma-Tadema; £250 to Pieter Rodick; £50 each to Alice, Marian, and Dorothy Barnard; £50 each to her nieces Sylvia Laura Gross and Emily Teresa Gross; £100 each to Laura Lucy Drumont and Lucy Laura de Boisgerard; £50 to Laura Katherine Epps; her antique Italian necklace, composed of turquoise blue and white enamel to the South

Photo, Topical.
THE DISCOVERER OF THE NORTH POLE AT MADAME TUSSAUD'S: DR. COOK.
In the calm air of Madame Tussaud's Wax-works, the rival explorers who dispute the honour of having been first at the North Pole, Dr. Cook and Commander Peary, stand together in amicable proximity.



TO KEEP TIME AND RECALL OLD TIMES: A PRESENTATION TO THE REV. DR. J. O. F. MURRAY
Our Illustration represents a reproduction in sterling silver of the gateway of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, arranged as a clock, which was presented to the Rev. Dr. J. O. F. Murray on his retirement from the position of Warden of that college. It was modelled by Messrs. Mappin and Webb, Ltd., of 220, Regent Street, W. 158, Oxford Street; and 2, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Kensington Museum; a painting, "Blue Bells of Scotland," to the Tate Gallery; and the residue to her husband.

The will and codicil of MRS. MINNA AMY EDWARDS MACKENZIE, of Birdingbury Hall, Warwick, wife of Mr. Osgood Hanbury Mackenzie, and sister of Sir John Edwards-Moss, are now proved, the value of the estate being £41,475. Under the provisions of the wills of her mother and brother, she appoints £5000 to her sister Mary Ethel Edwards-Moss; £20,000 to her niece and nephew, Muriel K. Mackenzie and Francis G. Mackenzie; and £50,000 to her niece Amy Edwards-Moss. The gold and emerald bracelet presented by Queen Victoria to the head of the Gairloch family she gives to the wife of Sir Kenneth S. Mackenzie, and the residue of her property to her sister Mary Ethel.

The will of MR. GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS KINO, of Streatham House, Alleyn Park, West Dulwich, who died on July 26, has been proved, and the value of the property sworn at £129,113. The testator gives £5000 each to his son and daughter, John Herbert and Marie Florence; £200, the household furniture, and £500 a year to his wife; and the residue, in trust, for his children, Granville Montague, John Herbert, Algernon Roderick, Marie Florence, Alice Sophia Dreyfus, and Nellie Jeanette Rosdale.

Since noticing the first volume ("Lord Arthur Savile's Crime" and other stories) of the new edition of Oscar Wilde's works, which Messrs. Methuen are publishing, we have received from the publishers four further volumes, comprising the "Poems" and three plays, "The Duchess of Padua," "A Woman of No Importance," and "Lady Windermere's Fan." The last two, of course, are familiar in the memory of English playgoers, but "The Duchess of Padua," although it has been produced with great success in America, Germany, and Russia, has never yet been put on the stage in this country. The volume of "Poems" includes the famous "Ballad of Reading Gaol," "The Sphinx," and some recently discovered pieces.



Photo, Topical.
THE DISCOVERER OF THE NORTH POLE AT MADAME TUSSAUD'S: COMMANDER PEARY.
It is interesting to note that the proprietors of Madame Tussaud's Wax-works, in order to be on the safe side in the North Pole controversy, have included both claimants among their latest models.

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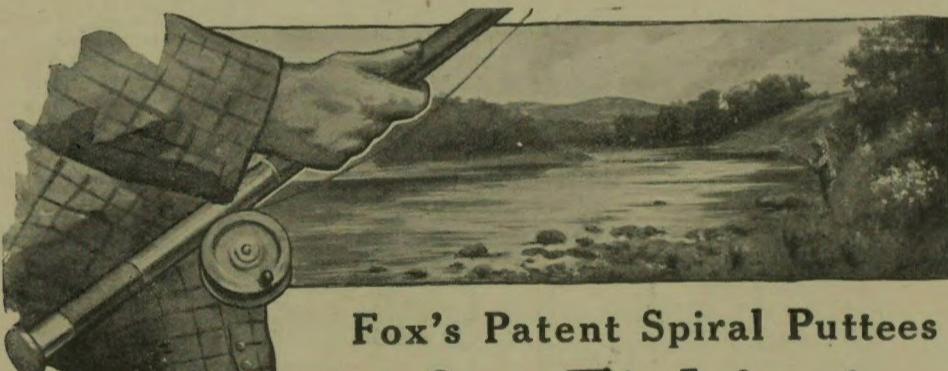
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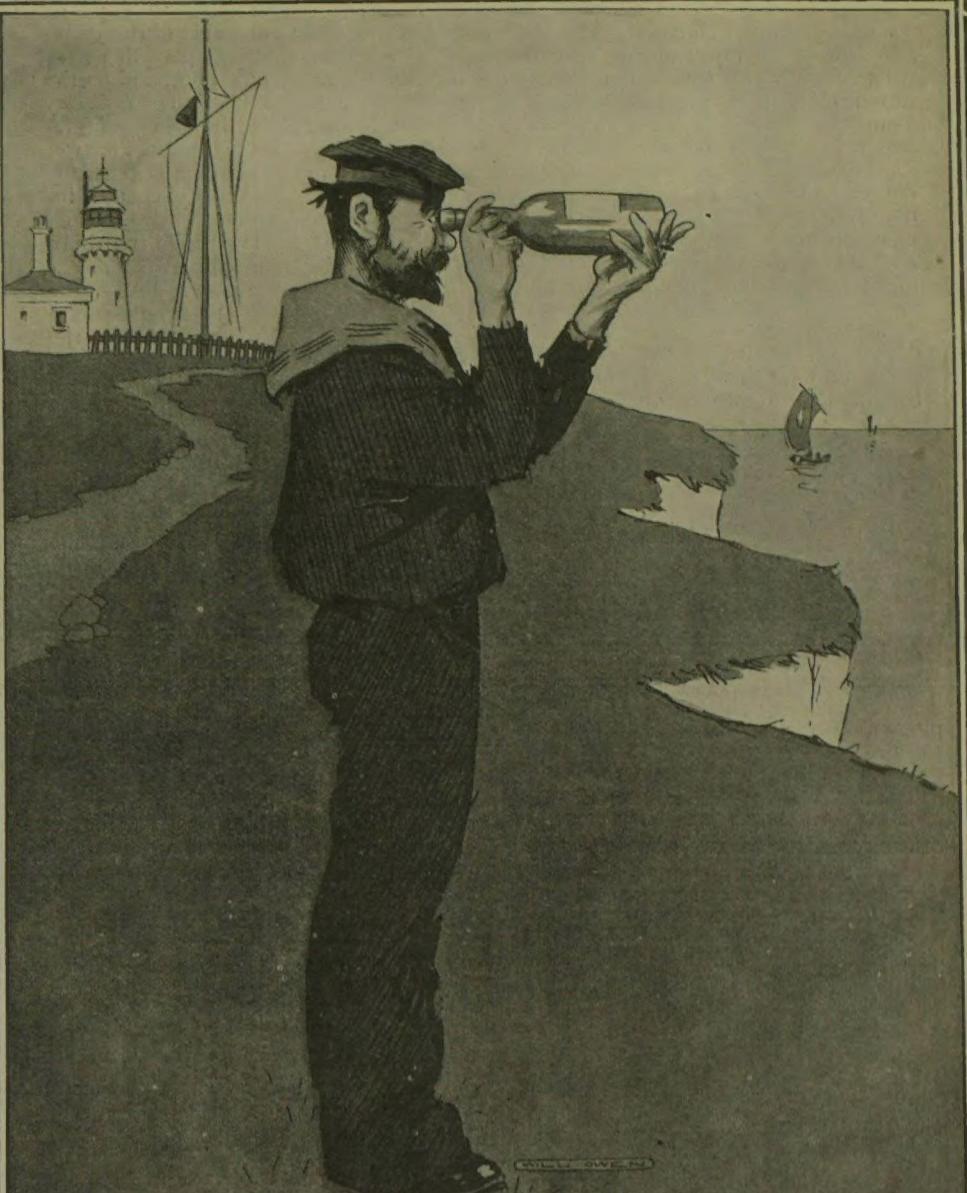
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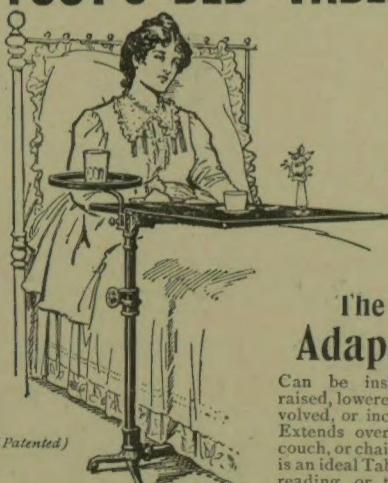


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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE Dunlop detachable rim is already very well known to my readers, and I can truthfully say that, whenever I have met a car-owner who has these rims fitted, he is loud in praise of their usefulness and convenience. The presence of this rim has given every user confidence, and a contempt for the puncture-demon which had never obtained before. Realising, however, that detachable wheels have certain advantages over detachable rims, and vice versa, the Dunlop Tyre Company are now putting their own detachable wheel upon the market. Although quite simple, as anything of the kind must be to be perfect and popular, it is not possible to convey an idea of the method of detachment and attachment without illustrations and much more space than I can devote to it. It is enough to say that it is simplicity itself, that its durability seems assured, and that it can be adapted to wire or wood spoked wheels.

With a view to obtaining the utmost efficiency from an engine, makers are in some cases taking to two

points of ignition—that is to say, on one side of the cylinder is placed a two-pole plug, and on the other the ordinary earthing or single-pole variety. The two-pole plug is generally placed over the induction-valve, and its single-pole earthing brother over the exhaust-valve when the valve-chambers are opposed, or in the wall of the cylinder when all the valves are lineal. There is no doubt that the two-point ignition had much to do with



Photo. Branger.

FROM RHEIMS TO PARIS BY AIR: A NEW CROSS-COUNTRY ROUTE FOR AVIATORS.
In addition to laying out the aerodrome at Bétheny itself, the Banque Générale de l'Industrie Automobile is employing engineers to make a clear aviation course from that place to Champigny, near Paris, and back. The route leads from Rheims through Dormans and Meaux, and on the return journey through Dormans, Epernay, and Châlons. The course, which will be about 200 miles there and back, is to be marked by high pyramids at intervals, with sheds for repairs and housing, and electric lights for night voyages.

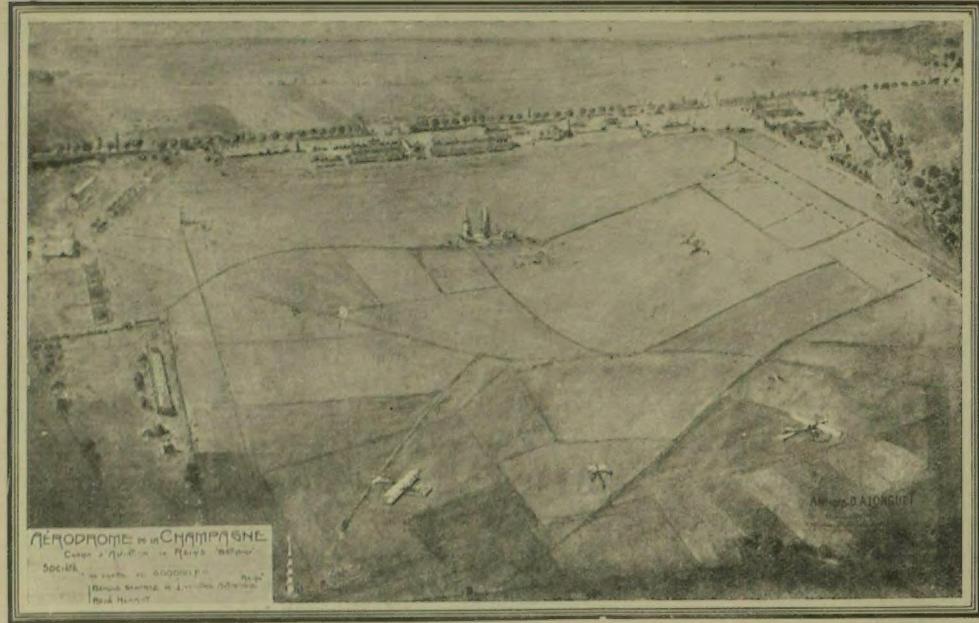


Photo. Branger.

TO BE MADE INTO A PERMANENT COURSE FOR AVIATION: THE BÉTHENY AERODROME.

At the aviation salon in Paris there has been exhibited a model of the aerodrome at Bétheny, near Rheims, which has been acquired by the Banque Générale de l'Industrie Automobile, and is to be made into a permanent aviation course. The temporary structures put up for the aviation week this year will be replaced by grand stands of iron and steel, capable of holding many thousands of spectators, and sheds with sleeping accommodation for aviators. A railway station will be built close by the course. There will also be a school of aviation, with instructors and all kinds of machines.

the hill-climbing successes of the well-known Talbot cars, and kept them in the front of the battle for a season or two. I do not suggest that they have been supplanted, but of late other cars have done as well.

I find that in announcing that the Royal Automobile Club, by its officials, was engaged in signposting the Great North Road, I was a day before the fair. As a matter of fact, it is Watling Street that has been in the course of indication. The sub-committee appointed to deal with the London-York highway are only now about to survey this road and inspect the towns and villages. I want to urge upon

this committee the value of properly indicating the route to be followed through the various towns on the way. It is to be hoped that means will also be found to light these directions adequately at night.

The efforts and example of the aeroplane-engine designer to produce the lightest and compactest engine per horse-power developed is reacting upon those responsible for automobile motors. A sign of the times is the production of a V-type eight-cylinder engine of 35-h.p. by Messrs. De Dion-Bouton for car propulsion. This engine has each row of four cylinders set on the flanks of the crank-chamber at 90 degrees, and the opposed pairs of connecting-rods are found in the same plane. That is to say, they have a common big end. The common plane of the connecting-rods is, I think, a new and obviously valuable feature in an engine of this design, and Messrs. De Dion-Bouton appear to be the first people to arrange it.

The case of the professional chauffeur is just now very much under discussion, and few, if any, of those who have employed the mechanic driver have much good to say of him. To my mind, an unskilled man who has spent six months in a motor-garage and passed the curriculum of a so-called motor-school is no better, if as good, as a steady coachman who has been taught to drive and how to make the few minor adjustments which are to-day required on the road. It should be either a well-trained professional with two or three years' good workshop experience or the coachman-driver aforesaid. The betwixt and between is not to be encouraged.



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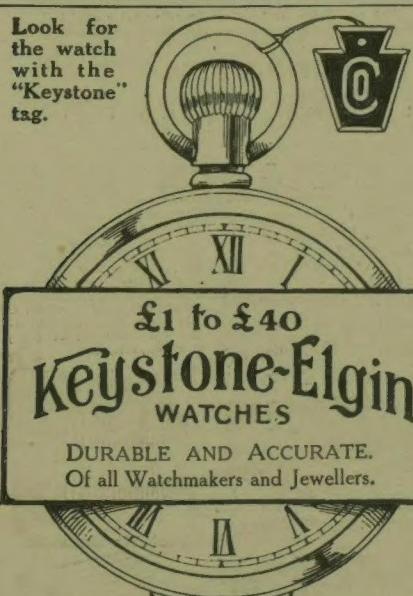
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CHESS.

G W MOIR (East Sheen).—In Problem No. 3409, if White play 1. P to B 3rd, the reply is 1. B to B 5th; then if White continues 2. K to B 5th, Black answers with 2. Kt to B 3rd, and there is no mate next move.

SORRENTO, E J. WINTER-WOOD, and R WORTERS.—The composer of No. 3411 will doubtless appreciate your good opinion of his problem.

CHESS PLAYER (Weston-super-Mare).—You are under a mistaken idea about the Pawn move. You can always move a Pawn two squares on its first move, if nothing blocks the way. A hostile Pawn commanding the intermediate square—say, K 3rd—does not prevent the move of P to K 4th, but it has the right to capture on K 3rd. No other piece has such a privilege.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3404 received from R Sandoval (Mexico City) and F J (Trinidad); of No. 3407 from Arun Singha (Calcutta), G A R (Calcutta), A C Nash (Peachland, British Columbia), and F J; of No. 3408 from Charles Willing (Philadelphia); of No. 3409 from R H Couper (Malbone, U.S.A.), Charles Willing, C Field junior (Athol, Mass.), J Thurnham (Henne Bay), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), and C Barretto (Madrid); of No. 3410 from C Field junior, Charles Willing, J Camara (Madeira), R Chaves (Lisbon), L Harris-Liston, C Barretto, and T A Truscott (Forest Gate); of No. 3411 from Frank R Pickering (Forest Hill), Sorrento, R C Widdecombe (Saltash), and F Churcher (York).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 3412 received from J F Adamson (Glasgow), W Duncan (Aberdeen), L Schulz (Vienna), F R Pickering, Captain Challice, T Turner (Brixton), Coad (Vauxhall), S T K Douglas (Scone), Charles Burnett, R C Widdecombe, P Daly (Brighton), Theodore Roberts (Blackpool), J Cohn (Berlin), J Santer (Paris), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), Julia Short (Exeter), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), Major Buckley (St. Leonards), Sorrento, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), Hereward, L Harris-Liston, Albert Wolff (Sutton), Thomas Wetherall (Manchester), A A E Lecluse (Soho), R Worts (Canterbury), W S Brandreth (Sea View), and A Chapman.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Adjudged the most brilliant game in the Championship Tournament of the Western Chess Association, at Excelsior, Minn., U.S.A.

(Pianchetto Defence.)

WHITE.	BLACK.
(Mr. G. H. Wolbrecht.)	(Mr. E. R. Elliott.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q Kt 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	B to Kt 2nd
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	P to Kt 3rd
4. P to K B 4th	P to K 3rd
5. Kt to K B 3rd	B to Kt 5th
6. B to Q 3rd	P to Q 4th
7. P to K 5th	Kt to K 2nd
8. Castles	Kt to Q 2nd
9. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to K B 4th
10. P to B 3rd	B to B sq
11. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Q R 4th
12. P to Kt 5th	P to K R 3rd
13. P to Q R 4th	B to K 2nd
14. R to R 2nd	
White has cleverly blocked the Queen's side of the board, and is free to turn his attention to the other distressed wing of the enemy.	
15. P to Kt 4th	Kt to B sq
16. Kt to Kt 3rd	Kt to Kt 2nd
17. P to B 5th	Q to Q 2nd
18. P takes P	Kt takes P
19. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt
20. P to K 6th	
If P takes P the game quietly ends.	R to Kt sq (ch)
21. K to R sq	

There is little choice, but this move leads to a close shave later on.

21. O takes P
22. Kt to K 5th
23. R takes P
24. B to B 5th

The Queen is lost, whatever is done, but Black deserves great credit for the skill with which he nearly snatches victory out of the jaws of defeat. The play on both sides should be studied.

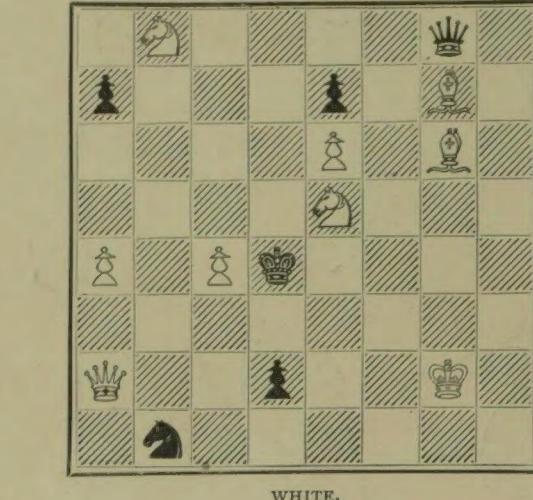
25. P takes Q
26. P to R 3rd

The saving move. Were it not for this, White would probably have to surrender the Queen to avert disaster.

27. Kt to K 3rd
28. Q to R 5th
29. K to R 2nd
30. R to K B 4th
31. R to B 6th
32. B takes Kt
33. R to B 4th
34. B takes R P
35. B to Kt 5th

Resigns

White to play, and mate in three moves.



WHITE.

Mr. Henry Van Dyke has prepared a feast of enjoyment for lovers both of Nature and of poetry in his delightfully illustrated anthology, "The Poetry of Nature," which Mr. William Heinemann has published. The principle on which the sixty poems contained in the book have been selected is explained in the compiler's preface. "Two things," he writes, "I have sought and found in all of them, simple or profound. They are true to the facts of Nature. . . . They are also clear and lucid in their utterance of the idea or emotion which is their life." The authors drawn upon are chiefly the greater English poets, and America is well represented, while one or two names, as Sidney Lanier and Celia Thaxter, will be new to many readers. The feature of the book is the series of exquisite photographs illustrating Nature in all her varying moods.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of Norwich is resting at Haslemere. Although he is making progress towards recovery from the heart attack from which he suffered at Nauheim, the state of the Bishop's health still gives cause for anxiety.

A distinguished company assembled in Norwich Cathedral for the installation of Dean Russell Wakefield. Precentor Rynd introduced Dr. Wakefield to the Vice-Dean (Canon Hervey). The Mayor of Norwich (Mr. Walter Pye) and the Sheriff (Mr. Howlett) were present, along with members of the Magistracy and Town Council.

The Rev. David Anderson, Rector of St. George's, Hanover Square, has been appointed by the Bishop of London to the prebendal stall in St. Paul's Cathedral vacated by the promotion of Dr. Wakefield to the Deanery of Norwich.

Selby Abbey will be reopened next Tuesday, the third anniversary of the fire. The choir and nave are completely restored. A new belfry stage has been added to the central tower, which is now as high as in the Middle Ages.

The Dean of Salisbury (Rhodesia) and Mrs. Beaven are on their way to South Africa on the Dunluce Castle, and will go direct from Capetown to Rhodesia. The Dean, while in this country, has been preaching on behalf of the new cathedral fund which is to be raised in Salisbury.

Sir John Kennaway presided at the recent valedictory meeting for C.M.S. missionaries who are going abroad. Prebendary Fox remarked that the Africa and the East Exhibition had resulted in a considerable number of offers for service being received. A devotional address was given by the Bishop of Mombasa.

The Bishop of Winchester last week visited Wrecclesham, near Farnham, and opened the new church, which has been built at a total cost of £3347, and has been opened practically free of debt. The Bishop said the parishioners had shown a fine example of courage and fidelity. This should embolden other parishes to follow their example.

V.

In connection with the much-discussed aviation meeting at Doncaster, from Oct. 15 to 23, the Great Central Railway Company have issued an attractive programme of special excursions. They point out that their hotels at Sheffield and Grimsby are within easy reach of the course. To-day, Oct. 16, a special express will leave Marylebone at 8.30 a.m., the return fare being £1.4s. The excursion programme may be obtained free at Marylebone Station, or from the Publicity Department, 216, Marylebone Road, N.W.

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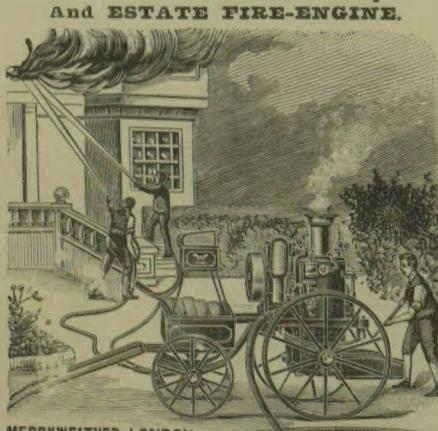
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